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ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO GREECE WAS UP WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Piraeus Advices Expected King to Yield By Gradual Steps

ACTIVITY IN FIELD

Central Powers Hurrying Up Troops to Effect Junction

ENTENTE DECIDED

Discussed Matter at Rome; Swifter Action Is Generally Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The ultimatum presented by the Allies to Greece expires about midnight.

Paris, January 10.—A telegram from the Piraeus anticipates that King Constantine will yield, but at first will merely undertake to liberate Venizelists and re-establish the Allies' control of the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

Salonica, January 10.—Everything indicates energetic action by the enemy in the region of Monastir, where it is reported that a Bulgarian regiment has arrived from the Dobrudja and the remainder of the division is coming, besides an Austrian regiment from Kalkandeli. The principal object of the enemy will be to support King Constantine and possibly some German re-inforcements will attempt to work south round Lake Ochrida, in order to join King Constantine's forces.

Expect Swifter Action

London, January 10.—A telegram from Rome states that a complete agreement was reached at the conference on the question of Macedonia. The Salonica front has lost none of its importance.

That swifter action with regard to Greece will result from the conference appears from the statement made by M. Briand, on his return to Paris, that he is fully satisfied of Italy's strong resolution. He added that the attitude of Italy has never been in doubt, but a complete understanding has now been reached on matters of detail.

It is assumed by the London papers that some extension of the Allied purpose towards Greece, beyond that in which Italy previously joined, is about to be made.

Dr. Dillon declares that the Allies, with the exception of Italy, throughout have misunderstood the Greek imbroglio and have failed to deal frankly and resolutely with King Constantine as an enemy. Their blockade has inflicted great hardships on the population, but has left the Greek monarch unmoved.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Dr. Dillon's remarks, anticipates action which will not leave Constantine unmoved.

800 Greek Organisations Send Appeal to America

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, January 10.—More than 800 organisations in Greece have appealed to the American people, through the American Minister at Athens, according to information received by the Greek Legation at Washington. Although the Legation was informed that the text of the appeal had been given to the press associations in Greece over a week ago, not a single word of it has been received here. The text of the appeal has probably been held up by the censor.

The appeal denounces the blockade ordered by the Entente in order to force King Constantine to accede to their demands as an inhuman and horrible measure of extermination, directed against old men, women and children.

The Holy Synod of Greece has also appealed against the Entente's blockade, which, it says, threatens the entire population with death by starvation.

Allies And Entente Cease to Exist; Now One in All Things

Is Summary Of Results Of 'Conference of Victory'; Ll. George Was Central Figure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 9.—The French Ministers, M. Briand, General Lyautey and M. Albert Thomas, returning from the Rome conference, arrived in Paris last night. The resolutions adopted at this conference are assumed to be the prelude of definite and united action on the part of the Entente Powers.

A personage who was present at all the meetings said to a representative of the French newspaper Le Matin: "The pact of London has worked admirably during the last few days and has been very thoroughly endorsed. There is no longer any Quadruple Entente and no longer Allies. We are in essence one policy, one army and one determination.

"There is no important feature of the situation on which there is not complete agreement, or which has not been considered. We can confidently await the outcome of the 'conference of victory,' as it has been called."

Rome, January 9.—Mr. Lloyd George was the central figure at the conference. The Italian papers state that he suggested it at the end of December and the necessary arrangements were completed in a few days, evidencing the determination of the Allies to act very rapidly.

M. Briand, the French Premier, in an interview, said that the conference was necessary to clear up difficulties of detail which have cropped us since the last conference. These and the attempts to confuse the issues and disturb the relations of the Allies have been settled very satisfactorily.

Take Conference to Mean Serious Obstacles in Way

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, January 7.—The New York World reports from Washington: The presence of the British and French Prime Ministers at the Allied conference at Rome is construed here to indicate that some unforeseen obstacle has arisen which seriously threatens the plans of the Entente. In Entente circles, it is rumored that Italy either threatens to interfere with the plans of the Entente, to prosecute the war more vigorously, or that she seeks to increase her demands for compensation.

In view of the recent criticism of Lord Northcliffe, the owner of the London Times, about the Salonica expedition, it is also suggested here that the conference at Rome may perhaps consider the withdrawal of the Salonica army."

TSAR'S PRIME MINISTER, GEN. TREPOFF, RESIGNS

Prince Golitzine Succeeds; Kultchitsky Replaces Minister Of Education Ignatieff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 9.—The Premier, General Trepoff and the Minister of Education, M. Ignatieff, have resigned. Senator Prince Golitzine has been appointed Premier and Senator Kultchitsky Minister of Education.

London, January 10.—The Ministerial changes in Russia are wholly unexpected and so far unexplainable.

New Russian Consulate To Be Opened Sunday

Mr. Victor Grosse, Consul-General for Russia, will be pleased to receive his friends on Sunday, January 14, between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., on the occasion of the opening of the new Russian Consulate-General.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 44.0 and the minimum 17.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 39.4 and 29.8.

FULL CONQUEST OF RUMANIA GERMANS' IMMEDIATE NOTION

Bring Many New Troops Into Line; Attacks Extraordinarily Violent

FOOTING ON PUTNA

Drive Defenders Across Sereth; Capture Thousand Prisoners

BALKED AT KASINO

Eight Assaults on Heights Fail; Rumanians Regain Lost Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The Times' correspondent at Jassy states that there is no doubt that the Germans are aiming at the immediate occupation of the whole of Rumania. Despite the inclemency of the weather, they are bringing up new troops and pressing their attacks with extraordinary violence.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: The Russo-Rumanians failed to re-capture their positions in Susita Valley. We pressed back the enemy north and south of Kasino Valley, taking, in two days, six officers and 900 men prisoners.

We obtained a foothold on the right bank of the River Putna, north of Focsany and made progress behind the Putna. Between Focsany and Fundeni, we forced the enemy beyond the Sereth and took 550 prisoners.

We continued to make progress at the mouth of the Rimnicul-Sarat.

A Russian official communique reports: The battle west of the Riga continues. We have captured a position between Tirul Marsh and the River Aa. Since the 5th, we have captured 21 heavy and 11 light guns.

Eight attacks against the heights north of Kasino failed. The enemy pressed back the Rumanians south of Rekoza. The latter made a counter-attack and regained the position taking 270 Germans prisoners.

CHEKIANG M.Ps. PETITION FOR GEN. YANG'S RECALL

Averred General Panic Has Resulted from Change; Tell Of Forged Telegrams

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

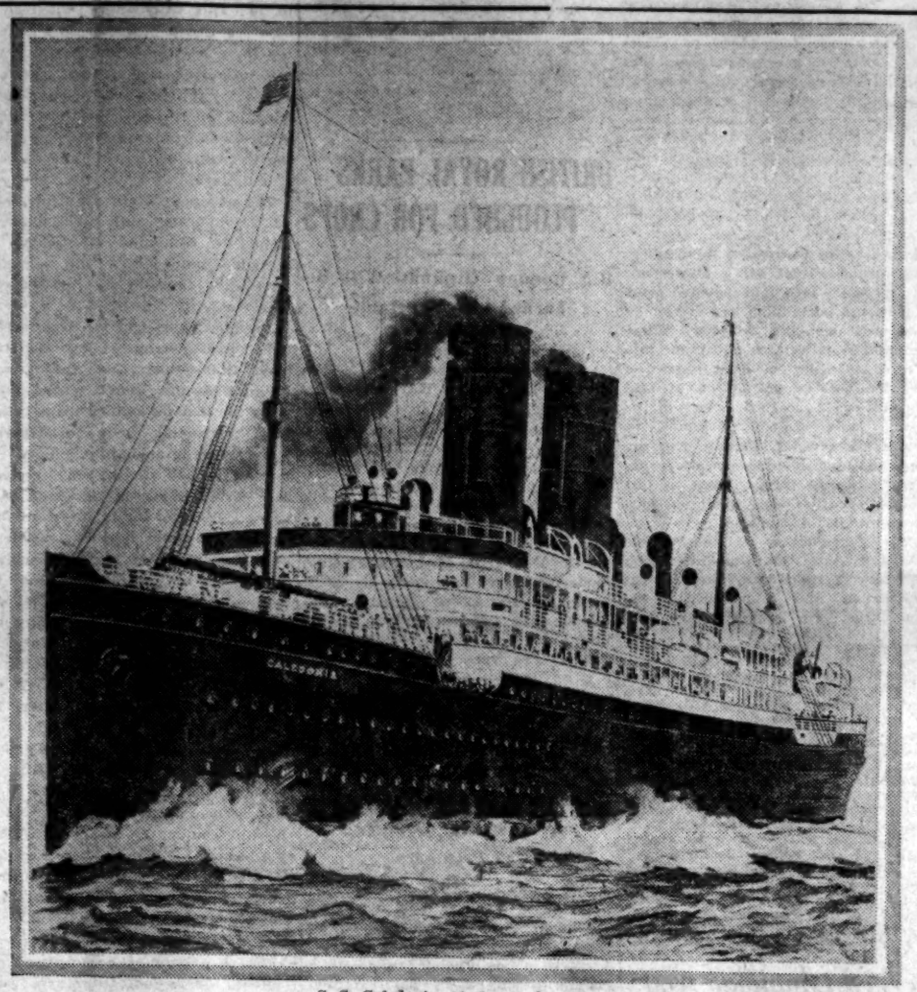
Peking, January 11.—The Chekiang Members of Parliament have held a meeting and passed a resolution to petition the President to cancel the appointments of General Yang Shan-teh, the new Military Governor of Chekiang and Tsi Yao-shan, the new Civil Governor.

A Chekiang member of the House of Representatives also moved that the Premier be requested to attend to answer questions concerning Chekiang. This member alleged that the report that General Yang Shan-teh was about to enter Chekiang with troops had caused a general panic. Moreover, Lu Kung-wang never actually resigned the post of Military Governor, the telegram on that matter having been forged and also the ex-Chief of Police, who started the trouble, has not been punished.

This motion was strongly opposed, on the ground that responsibility for the appointment of high provincial officials rested with the Central Government and Parliament must not interfere with such matters. The motion was rejected.

The new Civil Governor of Chekiang is still in Peking, though it is stated that he intends to leave for Hangchow at the end of the week. A number of Members of Parliament were received in audience by the President, yesterday and requested him to instruct Tsi Yao-shan not to leave. The President replied that he could ask the Civil Governor to postpone his departure, but he could not cancel his appointment.

Steamship Caledonia Reported Sunk in Mediterranean



S. S. Caledonia, of the Anchor Line

The Anchor line steamship Caledonia, of 9,223 tons, is believed to have been sunk, says an announcement made at Lloyd's shipping agency. It is believed that the vessel was sunk somewhere in the Mediterranean, where she for some time has been in the service of the British Government. The Caledonia was 500 feet long, 58 feet beam and was built at Glasgow in 1904. She was formerly in the passenger service between New York and Glasgow—one of the crack ships of the Anchor Line fleet. She was taken by the government in August, 1914.

Tramway Accidents Last Year Only 8.49 Per Million Carried

Percentage of Personal Injuries 3.97; 69,089,000 Passengers; Pay Tribute to Police

A table of casualties, prepared by the management of the tramways company, shows that, after all, the concern has a wonderful record for safety. Last year, for instance, the trams carried 69,089,000 passengers and the casualty list worked out at but 8.49 per million, whilst the cases of personal injury were only 3.97 per million. The full table follows:

	Total Passengers (thousands)	Total Number of Accidents per million passengers	Cases of personal injury per million passengers
1909....	11,772	46.72	19.54
1910....	18,751	33.92	18.82
1911....	27,257	23.18	14.60
1912....	40,734	18.24	10.85
1913....	47,686	16.10	8.03
1914....	55,647	13.62	6.27
1915....	59,750	9.44	5.16
1916....	69,089	8.49	3.97

This record shows a remarkable diminution both in the total number of accidents and in the number of cases of personal injury in relation to the passengers carried. Apart from the evidence which the figures give of an ever-increasing degree of safety in the operation of the tramways and of the satisfactory results of the company's efforts to encourage passengers to take greater precautions, the work of the police in regulating traffic, particularly at street intersections, must have had an important bearing on the results, says the company.

New Religious Rising In Northern Sumatra

Government Official, Muller, Is Killed; Troops Suppressing Outbreak

Reuter's Service

Batavia, January 9.—The Java Bode reports a new revolt fomented by a new religious sect in North Sumatra, in which a Government official named Muller has been killed. The military are suppressing the rising.

Germans Destroying Their 'Grandest Political Idea'

Representative Government Born There, Says Professor McElroy; Now Sacrificing it and Their Lives

The Veterans Club benefited considerably and a large audience was highly interested last evening by a lecture given at the Country Club, by Professor R. McN. McElroy, on "The Political Backgrounds of the War." Professor McElroy is well up in his subject, as he was in Germany when war was declared. He said in part:

It is an axiom among students of history that the causes of great historical processes are never simple; and this, the greatest of all wars, has its roots far back in the mazes of racial, dynastic, religious and territorial complications, some reaching back to the very early days. A simple explanation would be an anachronism. There are the racial antipathies, no less strong because pure races do not exist. There is Russia's age-long ambition for an outlet to the Mediterranean. There is Britain's pride in her Admiralty; France's desire for revenge for the days of 1871. There are the ancient racial complications which have caused men to say of Austria that she is not an Empire but a mistake. These and a hundred others must be reckoned with when the day comes for the historian to speak as an historian of the present war. Today no man who values his reputation as a scientific historian will venture to pronounce an historical judgment upon the immediate questions of the war. For three things are necessary before a real historical judgment can be pronounced:

1.—We must know, if not all, at least the most essential facts.

2.—We must be able to speak impartially and judicially, with a minimum of personal bias.

3.—We must be able to see the results, as the tracing of cause and effect is a large part of an historian's task.

All of these elements are necessarily lacking at present.

It is true that the world has been flooded with books of many colors, each purporting to contain all the essential documents; but we know that each is a brief for a particular party-in-interest, carefully edited with the view of making a certain definite impression. Many missing links will appear in each as the years roll by.

The Grandest Political Idea

I cannot, therefore, pretend to speak to you as the historian speaks; but neither can I speak as a blind partisan. I have lived for considerable periods in six of the countries now at war. In all I have found some evil and much good, and like Kipling's friend I can say of myself: "'E liked it all." If I know my own heart, I feel no malice, no hatred. That the men now sacrificing their lives upon the battlefield, of whatever nationality, are sincere in their faith in the cause for which they fight, I have no doubt. Every drop in the ocean of blood proves that. But I cannot avoid the conclusion that the Germans are giving their lives toward the destruction of the grandest political idea which their race have contributed to the political thought of the world. For it was in the forests of Germany that the idea of representative Government was born. It is known as the "Teutonic idea," the idea that a man or a body of men may speak in the person of an elected and responsible representative.

This idea is the secret of modern Empire building. We can distinguish three stages in the development of the idea of Empire:

I. The Oriental, based on conquest without incorporation. The ancient Oriental Empires held their dependencies as unassimilated possessions, held to allegiance by force and by force alone. This is the most elementary form of Empire.

II. The Roman, based upon conquest with incorporation, but without representation; and Rome's failure as a world empire was due

(Continued on Page 3)

ALLIES INDICATING TERMS GENERALLY, IS LONDON REPORT

To Tell Wilson Conditions On Which Prepared To Discuss Peace

REPLY IS FINISHED

Ambassador Was to Receive It Either Wednesday Or Yesterday

ENGLISH PETITION

150,000 Workingmen Appeal to Stop War, Ost. Lloyd Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the Allied reply to President Wilson's Note will be delivered to the American Ambassador in Paris today or tomorrow. It is a fairly long document and there is reason to believe that it will indicate generally the terms on which the Allies are prepared to discuss peace.

It will be published in France forty-eight hours after President Wilson has received it.

150,000 English Workers Sign Petition for Peace

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, January 9.—Dr. Lynch, the secretary of the Church Peace Union, said in an address that one of the evidences of the growing peace sentiment in England was a petition, which was signed by 150,000 English workingmen, in which the British Government was asked to negotiate with Germany for peace. The news of this petition was brought over to New York by the secretary of the union for democratic control.

Urge China's Support

Peking, January 11.—Tomorrow's agenda of the Lower House contains a motion by Hung Kung-su to urge the Government to support the peace Note of President Wilson. A bill introduced by Yeh Hsia-sheng, providing for compulsory military service, will also be brought in.

Senator Hitchcock's Motion

Berlin, January 5.—The Berlin newspapers comment upon Senator Hitchcock's motion to discuss the peace question in the United States Senate. The Kreuzzeitung points out "that the peace offer of the Central Powers was made in a spirit of moderation; that the Entente, however, did not respond to these advances, but that the offer met with a flat refusal, couched in unfriendly terms. A completely new situation has thus been created.

"As to the conditions which the Central Powers intended to bring to the proposed peace conference, the question has been raised now whether they should be made public in a general broad fashion, or whether they should be communicated only to the neutral powers, especially to the United States."

The Kreuzzeitung declares that both are impossible. Another new fact, the paper says, seems to be, that, according to various British newspapers, the Entente Powers already suggest to enter into negotiations about a future league of peace. "It is impossible that the belligerent powers could negotiate among themselves about such future prospects of peace, while they are not even prepared to negotiate about peace itself. If the Entente declares to President Wilon that she is ready to enter at once into negotiations about a future league of peace, this would mean that she insinuates to President Wilson, to establish with one of the belligerent parties, in a one-sided way, a basis for the future peace and this with a party which has proclaimed that restitutions, securities and guarantees, in the sense of the Entente's Note of reply, must form the basis for future peace.

"President Wilson, by yielding to such insinuation, would have to abandon neutrality openly, in order to discuss, together with the Entente, about the definite subjugation of Germany. Germany's attitude in

face of such attempts would be self-evident."

Misconstrue Andrassy

The Vossische Zeitung and the Berliner Lokalanzeiger connect the discussion with the utterances attributed to Count Andrassy, according to which he was said to have declared that the Entente could hear about the peace conditions of the Central Powers by asking President Wilson, to whom they would be communicated. From these apparently spurious words, other newspapers had concluded that these conditions had already been communicated to President Wilson.

Both the papers mentioned doubt whether Count Andrassy ever said such words and they add that no such measures have been taken. The Vossische Zeitung remarks that, to its knowledge, it was not intended to make such a communication.

The Lokalanzeiger points out that the present attitude of the Entente in the question of Greek neutrality is strongly influenced by the consideration of the possible impression any further violations of the Greek neutrality might make upon the American people, particularly as the Greek nation is apparently hoping for support from American quarters. This Greek expectation is based on the fact that the whole Greek nation unanimously agrees with the King, a fact which is also confirmed by the Italian press and that, therefore, the Entente will hardly dare to continue the brutalisation of the small Greek nation, while advocating in enthusiastic terms the rights of nationalities, particularly of small ones.

Ponsonby's Peace Plea

New York, January 4.—The newspapers print a remarkable plea for peace, written by Arthur Ponsonby, a member of the British House of Commons, before the Central Powers made their peace offer. The article, which was brought over to America secretly last week and was delivered to the American Neutral Conference Committee, is headed: "Why must the war go on?" In his article, Ponsonby asks many questions, which he then answers himself.

He asks whether, if a complete victory could be achieved, the sacrifices would not be out of all proportion to the advantage gained. "Do you want to punish Germany? You cannot punish a nation. Do you want to starve Germany into submission? This may take years and would cost millions of pounds and hundreds of thousands of lives.

"Are you sure that the war is going on because there are secret arrangements with Russia, Italy and France? What are these agreements? Ought we to go on fighting without knowing what we are fighting for? The only powers which can stop the war are Britain and Germany. Force and violence cannot create a peaceful Europe.

"Do you want the war to go on because you think we are fighting for liberty and justice against militarism and oppression? We have established militarism at home, we have deprived men of their liberty, we have punished men for their consciences, we have censored public opinion and have suppressed free speech. Do you want a lasting peace? If so, you must prevent the intrigue of diplomacy and the entanglements of secret engagements."

President to Appoint Provincial Governors

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 11.—The constitutional conference, by 449 votes, yesterday passed a supplement to article 9 of the constitution, authorizing the President of the Republic to appoint the Provincial Governors.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Jan. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 20

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3

For Europe:—

Per P. & O. s.s. Somali Jan. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of November 29 was due at Hongkong on Jan. 9, and here tomorrow. Left Hongkong on Jan. 10, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The Canadian mail of Dec. 29 was due at Kobe on Jan. 10, and here on Jan. 14. Left Kobe on Jan. 10, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Port Said on January 1.

The Canadian mail of Dec. 20 was due at Kobe on Jan. 10, and here tomorrow. Left Kobe yesterday, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle.

MEDICAL TERMS TO BE FIXED IN CONFERENCE

Second Meeting Now In Session After Publishing Polyglot Work on 1,500 Expressions

The want of an adequate medical nomenclature has long been felt by Chinese Western trained physicians and foreign practitioners in China. There is hope, however, that such want will be satisfied in a very few years if the General Committee on Medical Terminology keeps on working as hard as it did last year. The Committee was formed in February, 1916, at the instigation of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association and is composed of the Committees on Medical Terminology of the China Medical Missionary Association, the China National Medical Association, the China Medical and Pharmaceutical Association and the Kiangsu Educational Association. The members met for a Conference in August, 1916, and adopted some 1500 terms pertaining to a section of Anatomy, including Osteology. These terms are now compiled together into a book entitled "The First Report of the General Committee on Medical Terminology." For each name in the book there are six columns, in which are given the Latin, English, German, Japanese, the already translated Chinese terms, and a last column for the term finally decided upon by this Committee.

The introduction to the volume was written by Mr. Sun Shih-cheng, Secretary of the Kiangsu Educational Association and a member of the Committee. He gives praise and credit to the members of the Terminology Committee of the China Medical Missionary Association who have worked single-handedly on this difficult subject for over fifteen years.

The Second Conference was called to consider the adoption of a second set of terms prepared by the China Medical and Pharmaceutical Association on Anatomy and a part of Inorganic Chemistry. The meetings will again be held at the Kiangsu Educational Association every morning for a week beginning today.

In addition to the above mentioned bodies the sessions on Chemistry will be attended by specially appointed members from the East Asia Educational Society and the Chemistry Branch of the Kiangsu Educational Association.

French Language And Literature Discussed

Yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the Library of the Alliance Francaise (247 Avenue Joffre) the fourth lecture of the 1916-1917 series of Literary Thursdays was given by M. Jean Fredet before quite a fair audience, including a majority of the gentler sex, who listened with rapt attention to the speaker's dissertation on "Les Chansons de Gestes."

These interesting poems, which form one of the most important links in the development of French Literature, furnished the lecturer with an absorbing theme, and it is welcome news that he is to treat of the same subject in continuation at the next causerie on the 18th inst.

These weekly chats on the language and literature of France (earlier periods, up to and including Ronsard) are an excellent aid in the work of the Alliance Francaise, which is a national association for the increase of the study of the French language. Tea is served in the Library Hall from 5 p.m. each Thursday.

TWO NEUTRAL VESSELS CAPTURED BY GERMANS

One Is Former U. S. Steamer Dilchrist; Many Non-Belligerent Ships Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The Norwegian steamers Laupar (1,407 tons) and Hansi (1,143 tons), three sailing-vessels, the Ellerman Line s.s. Lesbian, the French steamer Alphonse Conseil (1,591 tons), the Japanese steamer Ghinto Maru (2,592 tons, T. Suda, Dairen) and the Norwegian steamers Borgholm (1,715 tons) and Markland (1,627 tons) have been sunk.

Captain Fry, of the s.s. Lesbian, was taken prisoner by the Germans.

The Norwegian steamer Lupus and the Danish steamer Svend (1,334 tons), both on a voyage to England, have been seized by the Germans and taken to Hamburg and Swinemunde respectively.

[An Ostasiatische Lloyd cable states that the Lupus is the former United States steamer Dilchrist.]

MONGOL REPRESENTATION

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 11.—According to the Peking Daily News, Prince Kudacheff, Russian Minister to Peking, has again drawn the attention of the Peking Government to the fact that Outer Mongolia, being an autonomous State, is still represented in the Chinese Parliament.

Germany Promises No Swiss Invasion

If Country Attacked, Says Army Chief, Will Side With Invaders' Adversaries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 9.—General Wille, the Swiss Commander-in-Chief, interviewed at Berne, stated that Germany has assured that she will not invade Switzerland, but, in the event of an invasion, the Swiss army would act in close conjunction with the adversaries of her enemies. The entry of Switzerland would be, so to speak, automatic.

BRITISH ROYAL PARKS PLOUGHED FOR CROPS

Big London Grounds Will Be Turned Into Vegetable Farms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The King has consented to the immediate ploughing up of several hundreds of acres in Richmond Park and Bushey Park, for the cultivation of cereal and fodder crops, with the object of increasing food supplies. Allotments have also been selected in Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park and Regent's Park, for the cultivation by the park staffs of vegetables suited to the London soil and atmospheric conditions. A responsible person will instruct enquirers.

Indians Storm 1,000 Yards Turkish Trench

Dashing Attack In Operations Against Kut; Capture 162 Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: A division of Indian troops, in a dashing attack, on Tuesday, captured 1,000 yards of trench in the bend of the Tigris, on the right bank, northeastward of Kut and took 162 prisoners.

British Will Develope Their Overseas Trade

Contemplate Commercial Missions and Large Extension Of Commissioners Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Today, the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, presiding, considered proposals for a large extension of the Trade Commissioners Service in the British Dominions and also commercial missions and other matters relating to the organisation of British over-seas trade.

KING SEES LL. GEORGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Mr. Lloyd George was received in audience by His Majesty, today.

Air-Foal

TALC

the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.

ASSORTED ODORS

Wistaria, Corylopsia, Lilac; also Borated, Baby Talc and Flesh Tint. Guaranteed Pure.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila P.I.

Provincial System Passes Parliament's First Reading

Premier Orders Chang Hsun and Other Army Leaders Pengpu Conference Must Be Broken Up

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 11.—The constitution conference yesterday passed the first reading of the provincial system, without discussion, by 449 votes to 20. This satisfactory conclusion of a controversy which has lasted for three months is entirely due to the efforts of the neutral parties, which, for the past month, have held frequent informal meetings and drawn up the present Bill, embodying the views of the Chinputang and Kuomintang.

The proposers of the Bill numbered 34, but the Bill was countersigned by 388 members, which is without precedent. The second reading of the Bill will take place next week.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui has wired to General Chang Hsun, General Nieh Shih-chung and the other military leaders under whose auspices the Pengpu conference is being held, instructing them to disperse the meeting immediately.

President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday, gave a luncheon at which Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, the members of the Cabinet and many leading politicians were present. Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has spent a very busy time in Peking. He leaves for Shanghai on the 16th, making a short stay at Tientsin. It is stated that he intends to devote himself to establishing a large public library in memory of General Tsai Ao and, also, later, to open a university in Shanghai.

The Shantung Members of Parliament have wired to the Military Governor of Shantung that they have arrived at an arrangement with the Government by means of which they hope to definitely settle the question of the disbandment of the revolutionary troops in Shantung. The revolutionary leader, Wu Tai-chow, is willing to submit.

Jen Ko-cheng, the Governor of Yunnan, who, some time ago, was summoned to Peking and who fell ill at Kweiyang, has telegraphed that he has recovered and has resumed his journey. Jen Ko-cheng was mentioned as the probable candidate for the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, at the time of the dismissal of Sun Hung-yi.

According to the returns, the Tientsin, Wuchang and Canton Mints minted new coins to the value of $136,782,000, last year, in addition to withdrawing old coins from circulation and re-minting them, to the value of $36,675,000.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution requesting the Government to confer no more decorations on members of the House, so long as the recipients remain members.

Chengtu, January 11.—Wang Chi-hsiang reviewed the Chengtu troops, yesterday and invested the Military Governor, Lo Pei-kin, with a decoration. Wang Chi-hsiang has refused the petition of agitators to telegraph to Peking, opposing the coming of Tai Kan.

Tai Kan has met with only slight opposition en route and is expected here tomorrow. Lo Pei-kin has sent an official to welcome him.

MISS BOWSER LECTURES

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, January 10.—The regular meeting of the Soochow Literary Association was held this month at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilkinson and the lecture of the afternoon was delivered by Miss Bowser of the Christian Literature Society of Shanghai. Her subject was "The Temples of Korea" and she made an interesting talk illustrating it with quite a number of very fine slides of the places which she had visited. After the program the members enjoyed the delicious refreshments served by the hostess.

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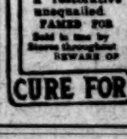

CURE FOR ASTHMA

Many Drowned Near Soochow By Falling Through Thin Ice

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, January 10.—In spite of the intensely cold weather things have been moving on in Soochow, although the moving is a little slow on account of everything being frozen fast. For the past few days the canals have been frozen so that it was possible to walk across them in many places, even where they were quite wide. All boat traffic has been stopped and even today when a boat tries to get along it is slow progress as the ice must be broken as it proceeds.

Reports have come today that in several places the ice has broken through with persons trying to cross the canals and that a number have been drowned in this way. It is also reported that four beggars have been frozen to death during the coldest weather.

The poor people have suffered a great deal for the lack of fuel. They buy it by the day and during the freeze no boats have been able to come in from the country bringing fuel, so many of them have had to do the best they could with what trash they could pick up. The amount of coal available in the city also seems limited and with the stoppage of boats, we are in danger of having a coal famine.

Helen Keller Giving Proceeds From Book To Blinded Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 5.—It is reported from Stuttgart that the publisher, Robert Lutz, has received a letter from the United States from the world-wide famous authoress, Helen Keller, who is blind, deaf and dumb. Helen Keller puts at the disposal of the relief fund for blind German soldiers the proceeds of the sale of the German edition of her book, till the end of the year during which peace is concluded.

Helen Keller writes in her letter: "This is a small gift to the German nation, whose appreciation and sympathy has so often encouraged me and made me glad. I wish I could give more, but, what I can give, I am giving with all my heart. My admiration for Germans has been increased by their brilliant organisation and spirit, their splendid courage and their endurance.

"I am neutral, but yet the land of Beethoven, Goethe, Kant and Karl Marx I consider my second country. From the mists which surround me with ever-lasting, immeasurable darkness, I stretch out my hand to those brave young men whose eyesight has been put out by the shells. I cannot rest until I have done all I can in order to help them in their misery and desperation."

The German papers gratefully comment upon this noble attitude of the high-minded and famous writer.

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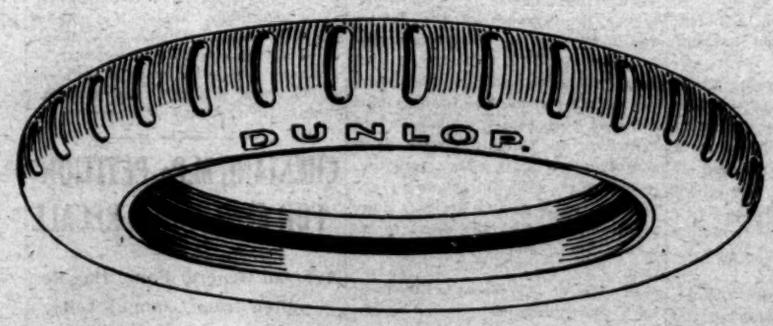

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Germans Destroying Their 'Grandest Idea'

(Continued from Page 1)

in large measure to the lack of the idea of representation.

III. The Teutonic, based upon union with incorporation and representation. This is the highest form yet attained in the evolution of the idea of Empire; and, as in all evolution, there is here also a constant tendency "to revert to type." In politics as in biology constant care is required to prevent the higher forms from degenerating into the lower. And so we have the proverb: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The Triumph of Absolutism

At first the idea of representative Government seemed likely to dominate Europe: but the demands of an age of war, the need of quick decision and centralised power soon led to the complete triumph of absolutism; and the Teutonic idea ceased to gain ground upon the continent. The spirit of Cæsar again ruled upon the mainland, except in the mountains of Switzerland and in the lowlands of Holland, where the germ of representative Government still survived. Germany, the birth-place of free Government, "had reverted to type."

But, in the meantime, certain Teutonic tribes, as yet untouched by Rome, had migrated to England, taking the idea of representation with them. From the landing of Hengest in 449 A.D. to the arrival of Augustine and his forty Roman Catholic monks in 597 A.D., the Teutonic idea grew and prospered in England as it had never been allowed to do upon the continent. During all those years, "no foreign influence, not German in origin," says Bishop Stubbs, "was admitted at all." The native Britons were almost exterminated and the Saxons became the sole masters of England. Their isolated positions protected them and their ideals of government from the pressure which, on the continent, had made it necessary to sacrifice everything to military efficiency. As the years passed, the country meeting came to maturity, a meeting where sat representatives from each township, speaking and voting for their constituents. Thus the Teutonic idea, beaten in its native forests, flourished here in the seclusion of the British Isles. Absolutism strove in vain to gain control. King after king arose, filled with the Roman idea which came with Augustine, and strove to imitate his brother kings across the Channel; but each in turn was beaten. King John dared to aspire to absolute rulership, and was forced to face his infuriated barons at Runymede. Henry III tried it, and the grim determined figure of Simon de Montfort scattered his forces at Lewes, and then issued the summons which gave nationality to the Teutonic idea in England. In 1265 the people's representatives, whom Earl Simon had summoned, assembled at Westminster, and the idea of Government by a parliament representing all the people of England, nobility, clergy and commonalty alike—took its place in history. Against it the despotic Tudors, the treacherous Stewarts and the dull Hanoverians struggled in vain. Earl Simon's Parliament had given an ideal of Government which could not be moved.

Representation's Struggle

In 1760 George the Third came to the throne of England. He had been reared under the ideal of Government which by this time dominated his Germanic Fatherland. His ambitious mother had dinned into his ears from childhood the words, "be a King, George," by which she meant an irresponsible, absolute monarch.

But in the path of his ambition stood the Great Prime Minister, William Pitt, the man whose genius had changed the Kingdom of England into the British Empire; the man of whom Frederick the Great declared, "England has been long in travail, but at last she has brought forth a man." With Pitt at the helm of State, no man could hope to be a king in the sense in which George the Third understood the words. The young monarch therefore at once set himself the task of ridding himself of this hero of popular government. He packed the cabinet against the prime minister, and when Pitt demanded the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Spain, in preparation for a war already overdue, he was beaten, and at once presented his resignation, in words which show how completely the Teutonic idea of Government dominated him: "I consider myself called to the post of Prime Minister by the people of England, to whom I consider myself responsible. I will not remain responsible for measures I am no longer allowed to guide."

His resignation was accepted with indecent alacrity, and George the Third considered himself in a position to "be a King" in England. It was a perilous moment in the history of free government; but an ally was at hand whose power the ambitious monarch had too lightly considered.

In the early days of the Stewarts' fight against representative government in England, the American Colonies had been settled by men who had faced the hardships of a new world in order to preserve the right of self-government, the Teutonic idea, for themselves and for their children. The philosophy of Calvinism had given to these men a touch of fanaticism. They were grim, determined men, easier to respect than to love, but intent upon one overmastering ambition, "that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people" should not perish from the earth.

In the American wilderness, during the century and a half since the first migration, they had developed the Teutonic idea of representative government as no other people had developed it; and the American Revolution was, in its essence, not a local victory, but a victory for the rights of man everywhere. With the surrender at Yorktown, won not by American arms alone, but by the aid of France and the complication of European politics as well, began the period of aggressive conquest for the idea of representative Government. The French soldiers, in their intimate contact with the patriot armies of America, imbibed the ideals of self-government; and soon the throne of the Bourbons was rocking under the blows of a war "for liberty, equality and fraternity." A few years later Washington received from the Marquis de Lafayette a key to the Bastille labeled "the spoil of despotism."

The Sovereign People

In England the victory of the representative idea was also assured, less bloody but more complete. The rise of the Younger Pitt, the reform bill of 1832, the rapid development of the power of the Cabinet and the supremacy of the Commons followed slowly but with the steadiness so characteristic of the British method. "The French Revolution," says Lawrence Abbott, "the steady democratization of the British Empire, the unification of Italy, with her striking development of popular government, are all products of the American Revolution just as truly as the American nation is."

To the Fathers of the American Revolution, the liberal element in both England, America, and France, we owe it, that today the citizens of the British Empire, the sons of France, and the citizens of the American Republic, together with a myriad of self-governing peoples throughout the world, own the same sovereign, the "Sovereign Peoples."

Self-government is a plant of slow growth; but it is worth cultivating. It is the duty of all self-governing nations, to inspire in all the peoples within their respective "spheres of influence" a true loyalty to that sovereign. And it is a source of pride to Americans, and to the sons of Britain alike, that wherever their flags have been unfurled the love of that Sovereign has been the theme of political teaching. There have been many false steps, many mistakes, and not a few deliberate crimes against the rights of that Sovereign: but in the main it is fair to say of these nations that popular government has followed the flag. We may criticise the British policy in South Africa, but no-one can deny that when the Boers were conquered, Great Britain stepped aside, and invited the conquered to govern themselves. The American intervention in Cuba may be criticised; but, after giving Cuba a sanitary code, a sound administration and a system of public education, we gave back the island to its own people, to rule as they saw fit. Upon this subject one need not argue; one need only state the simple facts of history.

Prussians Untouched by Idea

But, during all the years included in this survey, the Prussians, in North-Eastern Europe, have never once been seriously touched by the Teutonic idea in government. During her whole history this people, "a mixture of many races, with more Slavonic than Teutonic blood," have cherished absolutist ideals of government. In the history of Prussia we miss the stirring conflicts for the rights of man which lend a charm to Anglo-Saxon and even to Teutonic history. There are no Runymede Barons in the history of Prussia; no Simon de Montforts, no Oliver Cromwells, Pitts, Washingtons, Lincolns or Lafayettes. Prussia, throughout her history, as Professor Delbruck tells us, has been a Kriegsstaat. She has been a Volk in Waffen. All of her history is military history. Her worship has been in the sunless aisles of the great cathedral where the black idol, Force, is adored.

And slowly, but with a terrible certainty, she has imposed her will upon Teutonic Germany, until today Germany is but an expanded Prussia. "Today," said the historian, Charles Sarolea, writing before the "war of the world" had begun, "the Germans are governed more completely from Potsdam and Berlin than the French were governed from Paris and Versailles. In reality, Prussia has the ultimate political and financial control." And it is to maintain this that the Teutonic Germans are today giving their lives.

"As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." And as a nation thinketh in her heart so is that nation. A nation that trains her sons to place their hands upon their swords when differences arise, is a military nation. Britain and America have come to teach their sons to think first of peaceful means; hence the century of peace so lately celebrated between them; hence that glorious line of frontier between the United States and the British possessions in Canada, unmarred by hidden mine or frowning bastion.

The Prussian Creed

But hear the words of the greatest of all Prussian monarchs, designed for the political instruction of the Hohenzollern dynasty:

I.—"If possible the Powers of Europe should be made envious against one another in order to give occasion for a coup when the opportunity arises."

II.—"If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements, the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. Is it better that a nation should perish, or that a sovereign should break his treaty?"

III. "Statesmanship can be reduced to three principles:—First, to maintain your power and, according to circumstances, to extend it. Second, to form an alliance only for your own advantage. Third, to command fear and respect even in the most disastrous times.

IV. "Do not be ashamed of making interested alliances from which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it."

V. "Above all, uphold the following maxim:—To despoil your neighbors is to deprive them of the means of injuring you."

VI. "When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign Power, if a sovereign remembers he is a Christian, he is lost."

From these tares sown by a great man the world is today reaping the natural harvest.

Nietzsche's Gospel

These words represent the sowing. A century and a half later, Nietzsche wove this gospel of force and fraud into a sort of system. "To demand of strength that it should not assert itself as strength. . . . is precisely as senseless as to demand of weakness that it assert itself as strength."

"Life is essentially a striving for a surplus of power; the will for power is the root of all life and action. I say Yes to everything that makes life more beautiful, more intense, more worthy of being lived." But hear the accompanying sentence:

"If illusion and error develop life, I say Yes to them. If hardness, cruelty, strategy, disregard of others, love of struggle can increase the vitality of man, I say Yes to evil and sin."

Nietzsche's doctrine was the doctrine of the superman; the inalienable right of the giant to act as the giant; of the strong to dominate the weak; of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerless. He was mad, it is true, but before his death he had bitten a large number of the leading thinkers of Germany. His ideal of the superman, when interpreted in terms of nations, gives the broad basis for the philosophy of force which is devastating the world today.

Von Treitschke's Influence

Then came the great historian von Treitschke, breathing this philosophy of force into the very soul of Germany. In 1874 this striking figure appeared in the chair of modern history in the University of Berlin and for twenty years played upon the heart strings of the rising generation, and of the ruling generation as well; for his lectures were thronged by officials and leaders of society as well as by students. Tall and lithe, with a diction of striking clearness and an imagination both picturesque and dramatic, he swayed his audiences in a way unprecedented in Germany. There was a strange irregularity in his burning sentences, and an unpleasing harshness in his voice; but this mattered little to his hearers; for he pointed the way to Empire, and world domination as ruthlessly as Attila of old pointed the way to the spoils of Ancient Rome.

He spoke to a nation flushed with victory. In a six weeks campaign Germany, under Prussian guidance, had crushed and humbled France, the nation of heroes. Flushed with this victory, elated over the newly formed Empire, the German people easily caught the vision of world leadership toward which Treitschke pointed them. They were headed toward ideas of world conquest and Theodor Mommsen solemnly warned them that a

"State which has been at once a power in arms and a power in intelligence"

might readily lose its intellectual priority and "nothing but the pure military state. . . . remain." His protest was vain, Treitschke had a program which held a world empire for Germany. According to it all Germany must set its affections upon power. "That the strong should triumph over the weak," he declared, burning the ideal of force into the eager heart of Germany, "is the inevitable law of nature."

"Why talk of founding colonies?" he boldly asked. "Let us take Holland; then we shall have them ready-made."

"War is a holy thing, a handmaid of culture, a weapon of Almighty God."

Bernhardi

Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and frank expounder of this same philosophy. Men are still debating the question whether he spoke of himself, or by the inspiration of "the one in shining armor." His book, "Germany in the next War," presents, in all of its ugly brutality, the philosophy of force. "Might is right," he fearlessly declares, "and right is decided by war."

You are perhaps familiar with the law on the continent that if an automobile runs down a pedestrian, the pedestrian must pay damages. It is his business to see to it that he does not obstruct the path. In the overwhelming tax imposed upon her, Belgium is paying the price of having stood on the pathway of the great, red Prussian car bound for the city of Paris. For the Kaiser had given notice that his road must be kept open. His words were these:

"We Hohenzollerns take our crown from God alone. On me the spirit of God has descended. I regard my

(Continued on Page 4)

Americans Die When Italian Ship Torpedoed

S.S. PALERMO.

According to reports from Madrid, forty-three American horse tenders were on board the Italian steamship Palermo, which was torpedoed off the Spanish coast. It is reported that several Americans were killed, one of them dying of shell wounds, and several seriously wounded. The Palermo was armed for defense and carried contraband of war. She left New York for Genoa on November 15, among her cargo being 70 tons of "T-N-T," which is Tri-Nitro-Tuluol, one of the most powerful explosives known.

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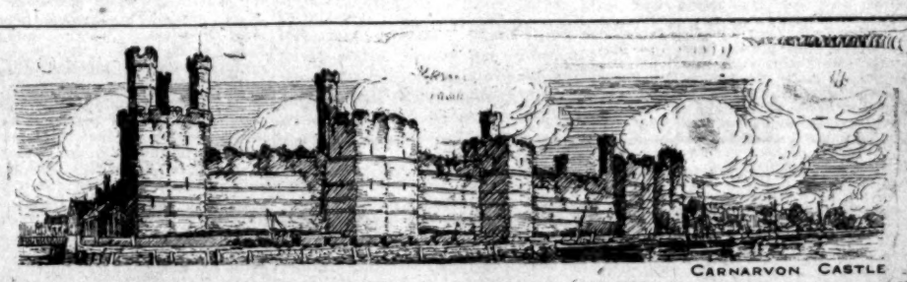

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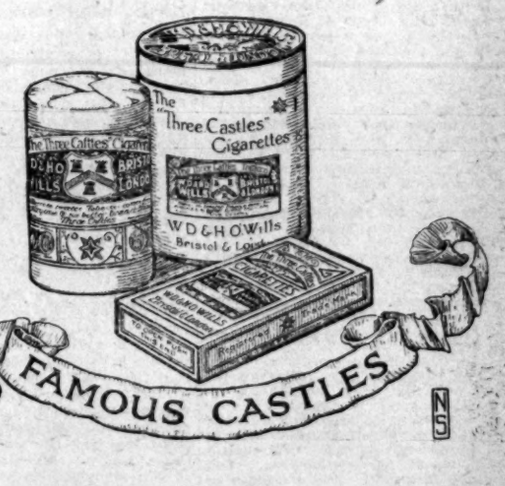

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Germans Destroying Their 'Grandest Idea'

(Continued from Page 3)

whole task as appointed by Heaven. Who opposes me I shall crush. Nothing must be settled in the world without the intervention of the German Emperor. He who listens to public opinion runs a danger of inflicting immense harm on the state."

Germany, as Bernhardi naively remarks, must expand, cost what it may or cost whom it may. She needs room for her expanding population. It is a choice of expansion at any cost, or seeing her surplus population go away to strengthen other governments.

I recently read a few lines which illustrate this idea in a striking way. It was in the simple form of a personal announcement and declared:

"I am a quiet gentleman of independent means and good connections. I live with my family in one of the best parts of Washington City. I have all the comforts of home; but my family is growing up and I feel that my house is a little cramped for us. I am therefore breaking a door into the next house where there lives a defenceless widow. If she is quiet and submissive I shall let her live; but if she makes a fuss, I shall split her head open with an axe."

That is the doctrine that might makes right. It is by virtue of that philosophy that Germany now owns the "Province of Belgium." It taught the hand that sunk the Lusitania.

Germany may explain the Ancona; she may explain the Gulf Light, the Petrolite, the Communipaw and the Persia, the Sussex and the Yasaka Maru. She may indemnify without apologizing: she may apologize without indemnifying. But even the marvelous richness of the German tongue will never enable her to explain her presence in Belgium or those tiny corpses now for ever entombed in the iron coffin of the Lusitania. For this generation the word Kultur, like Pompey's Statue, drips with blood.

The Faith of Treaties

Every nation, it is true, has at times selfishly acted upon the basis of the philosophy of force; but it has done so shamefacedly and with a sense of having soiled the flag. This nation alone has proclaimed it as a national motto and is not ashamed. Germany stands in Belgium today, a living monument to a political philosophy which says of treaty engagements: "Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it."

"Scraps of paper." "Necessity knows no law." "Might is right, and right is decided by war." It is such philosophy labeled "duty" and put into actual practice that has caused the world outside the domination of Prussianism to declare that Germany is a menace. For the faith of treaties is the only solid foundation upon which a real civilisation can be erected. Treaties are the records of national faith, and "where there is no faith, the people perish." The world moves upward, not by the strokes of the battle-axe, as Bernhardi would have us believe, but by the sure processes of thought, by the co-operation of generous souls, by the domination of spiritual ideals. Only to vulgar minds is strength the symbol of worth. History will not ask a nation: "How big was your army?" but: "How high were your ideals?" Not: "How vast was your navy?" but: "What was your devotion to the rights of man?" Not: "How quickly could you mobilise?" but: "What noble thought have you contributed to the thought of the ages?"

The Teutonic Idea

In that day, Prussia must answer: "None." But Teutonic Germany has bequeathed to the world the Teutonic idea, the idea that no man is good enough to rule another man without that other man's consent. That thought, says Montesquieu, "was first found in the woods of Germany." But, under the domination of the Prussian idea, she cast it forth as a naked infant; and the Allies are now marching in resistless column, taking the foundling home.

Whatever be the other results of the "war of the world," I have faith to believe that Teutonic Germany will come at the last, through her maze of trenches, back into her birthright and will herself realize the blessings which the Teutonic idea in Government can bestow.

Do not misinterpret my meaning at this point. Figures of speech are dangerous. I should not like to create the impression that I am holding up all of the Allies as the conscious, virtuous champions of free government, popular sovereignty and benevolent colonisation. In view of the facts which stand clearly in the mind of everyone here, such a claim would be preposterous. You are not deceived by the accidents of temporary alliances. Politics sometimes makes strange bed-fellows. We know that Japan has taken her instructions largely from Germany but her hand belongs for the moment to the side of England. Russia has never plumed herself upon democratic ideas and owns the sovereignty of the Little Father as ardently as Prussia clings to the divine right of the Hohenzollerns. The very elements which make Prussianised Germany a menace today, may make absolutist Japan or Russia a menace tomorrow.

The United States and Britain, on the other hand, can not become a menace so long as they continue to follow the path marked out by their recent history. The United States, in every step of her expansion—except her treatment of the Indians in early days—has asked, not: "What can I get?" but: "What can I give?" When she seized Cuba she frankly announced that as her controlling motive, and the nations of Europe laughed her to scorn. "That is a sharp Yankee trick to prevent interference," they said. "Cuba will never be given her independence." But the moment she was ready for self-government she received it, with the blessing of her conqueror. Great Britain's history is longer and therefore her record is less clear. Her Empire was founded by force; but, beginning with the Quebec Act, and the lessons learned through the American Revolution, she has delivered self-government wherever she has gone, as rapidly as the peoples within her sphere of influence have been ready for it. Her dominion colonies are as free and as self-governing as the United States herself, and with her full consent.

India, the Straits Settlements and Egypt under Britain and the Philippines under the United States are not yet ready for self-government, as everyone knows, except perhaps the American Democratic Party. But when the time comes that they are able to stand alone, unless the new ideal of colonisation and conquest is betrayed in the house of its friends, they too will be told to govern themselves, and with the benediction of their respective suzerains.

What of Prussia?

But what of Prussia, and of Prussianized Germany? For an answer, read the story of Alsace-Lorraine as a Reichsland for forty years. Taxation without representation. A vote in the Reichstag is merely a voice in a debating society, for the real power lies in the Bundesrath where Alsace-Lorraine was not represented. No local self-government, suppression of the right to use the mother tongue, these are the elements which stare at you from the history of the subjugation of a people as able to rule themselves as any on earth.

A few years ago the Kaiser threatened the City of Strassburg with annexation to Prussia if certain clamors were not speedily hushed, and the Strassburg Socialist Party replied:

"We salute the Imperial words as the confession . . . that annexation to Prussia is the heaviest punishment that one can threaten to impose upon a people . . . . It is a punishment like hard labor in a penitentiary, with loss of civil rights."

Herbert Adams Gibbons, a friendly critic of Germany in many respects, closes his chapter on Alsace-Lorraine with the words:

"It is impossible to write this chapter, and have faith in the success of a German weltpolitik."

With the Hohenzollern creed clearly in our mind, with our ears ringing with the terrible philosophy of force which runs like a dark line throughout the web and woof of Prussian domination, from Frederick the Great to the present Kaiser, it is hard to disagree with his verdict.

What of Japan?

But what of Japan? Think for a moment of Korea as a fair example of the possible working of these two rival theories of foreign domination. Japan seizes Korea. She introduces sanitary reforms, efficient administration, and economic thrift. She gives Korea economic value. So far she follows the Prussian as well as the Anglo-Saxon ideal; for both aim to improve the economic and social condition of dependent peoples, to give to them economic value. It is the next step which shows the fundamental ideal, which tests the character of the act. If, when she is redeemed, Japan shall say to Korea: "You are now sound and efficient and able to face the markets of the world as a real contributor. You are competent. Therefore govern yourself," Japan will be in line with the best ideals of expansion of power which the world knows. If, on the other hand, when that day arrives, she says to Korea: "Your redemption was wrought that you might contribute to our wealth by means which we alone are to determine. You are ours to rule and ours to exploit," she is following the ancient roads which lead backwards to Rome and the ancient days.

The Ultimate Victor

Which will she do? I do not know. I am new to the East and the ways of the East. But I do know that Japan is at the parting of the ways, and that the verdict of history upon her will be formed according as she takes the one road or the other. You may object that such a standard if universal would mean that no nation would ever again be able to increase its empire. But it would not mean that. It would only mean that no nation would ever again be able to go on the road as a highwayman: and it is as desirable to end that practice internationally as it was to clear the king's highway of robbers in the old days. Men have told me that Japan is poor and cannot afford to do that, as America could afford to do it. But I know that neither Japan nor America nor Britain nor Germany can afford to do anything else: for right and not might is to be the ultimate victor in this world.

I am not here to extol any nation as a nation, nor to condemn any nation as a nation. The time has come for men to think in terms, not of nationality, but in terms of international justice. No man owes allegiance to the crimes of his nation; but every man owes allegiance to the rights of the defenceless. The spirit of absolutism, the philosophy which asserts that some races are born to rule other races, that the strong have a divine commission to exploit the weak, that one nation by virtue of physical or mental power is entitled to deny to another equal rights, these are the enemies of civilisation, whether they erect their shrines in Berlin, London, Washington or Tokio.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

DONT OPEN THAT DOOR UNTIL I GET THIS BANDAGE ON - WILLIE!! CLEAN UP THOSE CIGAR BUTTS
OH AGNES!! BURN A BIT OF CAMPHOR SO THAT THEY'LL SMELL IT WHEN THEY COME IN
WHERE'LL I PUT THE POKER CHIPS MA?
HE'S BEEN COLLECTIN' SICK BENEFITS 26 WEEKS A YEAR EVER SINCE HE JOINED THE LODGE
ITS THE SICK COMMITTEE FROM YOUR LODGE PA - THEY WAS HERE LAST WEEK
I THINK WE OUGHTA PAY THE FAMILY $1000 DEATH BENEFIT AND THROW HIM OUT
WHEN HE'S WELL HE'S A THIRSTY ANTELOPE BOUNDING FROM BAR TO BAR
MEOWING TO SHUT OFF THE CHATTER
INDOOR SPORTS
FIXING UP THE HOUSE AS THE SICK COMMITTEE COMES TO VISIT POP WHO STILL GETS SICK BENEFITS.

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Shansi Coal (Nuts)	24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	18.00
Japan Coal (No. 2)	17.00
Japan Coal (No. 3)	16.00
Coke	16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00

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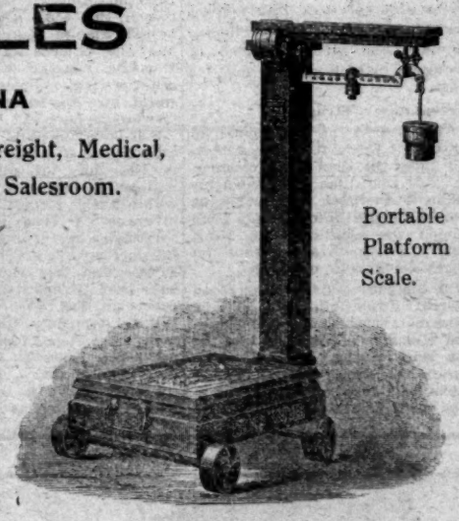

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"Pathe's American and French Gazettes" depicting latest events of interest.

"Salemee Harem" Lonesome Luke Comedy.

"Absent Minded Snob" Laughable Comic.

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Success Menaces Mitau; Only 12 Miles Off; Fighting Over Front of 150 Miles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 9.—The Russians captured 1,000 prisoners and a score of guns, including some of heavy caliber, south-west of Riga.

London, January 10.—The island in the Dvina captured by the Russians is about 100 miles south-east of Riga.

A German communique speaks of Russian raids in the vicinity of Friedrichstadt, 50 miles east of Mitau. Hence, it is apparent that the renewed activity of the Russians in the north extends over a front of, approximately, 150 miles, including important strategic positions, of which Mitau is the most important, as a depot for stores at the junction of many railways and roads and is situated on the navigable Aa River.

It was a German attack which developed the important Russian counter-offensive, which has already brought the Russians within a dozen miles of Mitau. The positions they have captured between the western extremity of Lake Babit and the village of Kalnzem, north-west of Mitau, were strongly fortified in tiers above the flat country. Their conquest directly menaces Mitau.

Will Replace German Ambassador to Spain

Cabinet Stays On, With King's Confidence and Support Of All Parties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 10.—It is reported that the German Ambassador will shortly be replaced.

Count Romanones has declared that he will never resign under foreign pressure.

The fact of the Cabinet remaining in office, after receiving an assurance of the King's confidence, demonstrates that Spanish pride has revolted against German pressure. All parties seem to have combined to support the Premier in this international matter.

Paris, January 10.—The Madrid correspondent of Le Temps states that Senor Alvarez, the head of the Reform Party, referring to the torpedoing of Spanish steamers, said that Spain ought to adopt energetic measures and the Government ought to decree an embargo on the German vessels which have taken refuge in Spanish ports and cut off the grants enjoyed by the thousand strangers Spain is so generously sheltering.

ROOSEVELT'S EASTERN TOUR

Manila, December 30.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will sail from the Pacific coast for Hawaii and the South Sea Islands early in February next, according to advices which reached this city in the last mail from the homeland, and already a movement has been set on foot in China and Japan to induce the famous ex-president and his wife to extend their tour so as to include a visit to the Far East in the early Spring.

ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 6.—According to the London Times of January 1, the President of the London-American Maritime Trading Company, the Earl of Wemyss, at the general meeting of the shareholders, declared: "During the year 1915, we lost two ships by torpedoes; during 1916, we suffered no losses of ships, which is due to the armament and the aggressive attitude of our steamers. One of our captains, who had attacked German submarines, was congratulated by the Admiralty. The captain of another of our steamers, who had carried out a successful attack against a submarine, has received a gold medal from Lloyd's, while among the heroes of the crew money was distributed."

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News Brevities

The marriage was announced to be solemnised in Hongkong, yesterday, of Mr. John Miller Gordon, mercantile assistant, 6 Mountain View, and Miss Lilian Lile Langdon of Kobe.

* * *

The coolie who fell from the third floor of the Telegraph Companies' building on the Bund was still alive yesterday. He is being treated at the Shantung Road Hospital, and may recover.

* * *

Allied Red Cross funds will be augmented to the extent of £1,300 as a result of the "Puss in Boots" Pantomime, according to an announcement of those in charge of the entertainment.

* * *

Members of the Shanghai Race Club desiring stabling accommodation for their ponies in the new stables for 1917, should forward their applications to the secretary before 6 p.m. on Monday.

* * *

The next meeting of the Society of the Quest will be held today at the offices of Messrs. Lafuente and Wootten, Union Building, at 5.45 p.m. The subject will be "Forgiveness." Following this, meetings will be held every Friday at the above address.

* * *

A notification of H.B.M.'s Consul General, which appears on page 12 of this issue, requests male British subjects (between 18 and 41) who have not received the circular dated December 31, to apply to the office of the Commercial Attache. Anyone who has not yet replied to the circular, should do so immediately.

* * *

The chairman and officers of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce are giving a dinner tomorrow night to a number of foreign guests.

* * *

The Japan-China Steamship Co's. contribution to the 1917 wall panels is as handsome as those of the other Japanese companies. The main design is an elaborately upholstered cabin on one of their boats, where sits a Japanese lady, in a beautiful kimono, directing the attention of her little son, garbed in true Western sailor suit, to an inland map of China, showing the company's routes, with connections to Japan and Manchuria. Through a porthole, is seen a river boat under full steam.

NEW BRITISH LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—Secrecy is maintained regarding the war loan, but there is no doubt there will be two distinct issues, one long-dated and the other short-dated bonds, free of income-tax. Probably, the big banks will be invited to cooperate in affording novel facilities to would-be investors by advances for immediate purchase. The issue of the loan has been postponed to the 12th.

At a meeting to further the success of the loan, which is to be held at the Guildhall, on the 11th, Mr. A. Bonar Law and Mr. Reginald McKenna will be the speakers. Members of the Cabinet will also speak at the leading centers in the provinces.

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SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

AMERICAN CO. DEFEAT BROOKLYN AT TARGET

Crack Navy Riflemen Beaten By Score of 449 to 430—Other Competitions

The year's end was marked by a rifle competition between the crack team from the U.S.S. Brooklyn and the American Company, S.V.C., in which the latter were the winners by 19 points on a day when conditions were exceedingly difficult owing to a strong head wind and cold weather that tested the ability of the marksmen to the full. Capt. Ransom was high gun wih 98 out of a possible 105, while Corp. Hall, also of the American Company was second with 94. The high man for the Brooklyn team was Capt. W. C. Powers, Jr., of the Marine Corps, with 91.

Springfield Rifles were used and the ranges were 300, 500 and 600 yards, Bisley conditions and scoring. The scores:

American Company

Capt. S. A. Ransom	98
Corpl. C. L. Hall	94
Pte. W. E. Sauer	88
Sgt. R. K. Hykes	85
Pte. J. Pennywitt	84
Total	449

Reserve: Rasmussen.

U.S.S. Brooklyn

Capt. W. C. Powers, Jr.	91
1st Sgt. G. A. Plambeck	88
Gunner's Mate W. Wilenman	86
Gunner Sgt. A. G. White	83
Lieut. W. D. Brereton	82
Total	430

Reserve: Yeoman Selby.

Many Qualify

Eleven expert riflemen and the same number of sharpshooters, together with eight marksmen, qualified from the American Company in 1916 under the National Rifle Association rules with which organisation the local company is affiliated. Conditions in this year's competition were more difficult than before and included a skirmish run, change position fire and rapid fire from all positions, besides the slow fire. Those who qualified in the order of their scores were:

Expert Riflemen: Sauer, Ashley, Rasmussen, Woodberry, Britton, Davis, Chapman, Swan, Hykes, Vaughan, McCloy.

Sharpshooters: Adamson, Ransom, Blackwood, Howe, Pennywitt, Hall, St. Clair, Vanderbeek, Ollerdessen, Roberts, Sanford.

Marksmen: Stevenson, Anderson, Cameron, Dick, Neff, Knapp, Langley, Wilner.

Cup Competitions

Private Sauer and Corporal Hall tied for first place in the November cup competition, each scoring the possible 40 points. The tie will be shot off on January 22. Private McCloy was third with a score of 37 plus a 25 per cent handicap and wins a spoon. In the December competition Private McCloy was first with 33.6 and Private Stetson second with 27.3.

Intersquad Competition

Corporal Ashley's squad won the intersquad competition with 233 points, Corporal Ashley, Privates Britten and Ollerdessen shooting at 300, 500 and 600 yards under Bisley conditions and scoring with one sighting and seven target shots.

SKOTTOWE CUP DRAW

The following is the result of the draw for the Skottowe Cup competition:—

1st round—S.M. Police v. S.F.C.

2nd round—Police or Club v. St. Xavier's; S.R.C. v. Municipal Sch.

The Police and Football Club will play on Saturday afternoon on the Police ground. Referee: Mr. H. G. Boyling.

The following will represent the S.F.C.—A. McLean, E. Thacher, M. Tonkin, D. Campbell, P. Isherwood, W. J. Brown (Capt.), H. N. Olsen, G. F. Forshaw, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake and A. H. Leslie.

S.F.C. 2nd XI. v. Customs R.C.

This match will be played on Hongkew Park on Saturday. Kick off at 2.45 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the S.F.C.—L. Bertes, E. R. Bradley, H. J. Johns, A. Martin, J. Stellingwerff, S. T. Clark, E. M. Carisio, P. T. Hollander, C. S. Cheetham, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.) and C. Martin. Referee: Mr. C. Thompson.

BOOK TICKETS EARLY FOR MONDAY'S DINNER

Only 300 Can Attend Function In Honor of Distinguished American Visitors

The secretary of the Saturday Club wishes to correct a misunderstanding which appears to have arisen regarding tickets for the dinner to be given jointly by the Saturday Club and the American University Club, next Monday evening, to some distinguished American visitors. Two dollars charged for tickets covers the cost of the dinner as well.

From 7.45 p.m. to 8, a reception will be held, to which all members of both organisations and their guests are invited. Dinner will be served at 8 o'clock and the speech-making will commence immediately after dinner.

Secretary George Fitch would like to receive at No. 120 Szechuen Road, as many acceptances as possible by noon tomorrow. The large dining-room of the Palace Hotel will not seat more than 300 and consequently the tickets must be restricted to this number.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

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OPTICIAN

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 12, 1917

How New York Times Viewed Germany's Peace Note

(New York Times, Dec. 13)

AFTER all the trumpeting that announced its coming to a feverishly expectant world, Germany's offer to make peace will be read with puzzled surprise. The note requesting the good offices of neutral Powers reads like a blending of the pious program of Alexander I.'s Holy Alliance with the lucubrations of the lesser Napoleon put forth in his "Ideas," or later from the fortress of Ham. The public announcement that the identical Note had been sent to neutral Powers, the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, the despatches foreshadowing the overtures, these attending circumstances, so carefully elaborated, have the look of a theatrical setting for an action customarily accomplished through sealed despatches. Inevitably there will be two constructions put upon it. It will be said that Germany, victorious in the field, has so far demonstrated the superiority of her military force that she is in a position to be magnanimous, to offer terms of peace which enemy Powers will be well advised in accepting. On the other hand, Germany's move will be construed as a sure proof that, the objects for which she began the war being manifestly beyond her reach, she seizes the advantageous moment of her Rumanian triumph to propose terms which she fervently prays may be accepted at once, since at no future time can she hope to make peace on terms so favorable, or to make peace at all on terms of her own choosing. The Japanese precedent will occur to every mind, for it was after notable victories that Japan, confronted by the approaching exhaustion of her resources, requested President Roosevelt to use his good offices.

The question of immediate interest is whether peace will really come from this overture. The picture presented to the view of the world should be attentively studied. The Chancellor's speech yesterday gives no definite information about the terms proposed. The note proves to be equally barren of definite proposals. There is vainglorious boasting of "gigantic advantages" gained over the enemy, and the purpose is announced to continue to a victorious end. Beyond that, we have nothing but a request for good offices. The note sent to the Vatican is in no sense more definite. If it will bear any construction, we might look upon it as a move to get a conference assembled in the hope that from it might come some possible framing of terms on which peace could be based. If the plan fails, then Germany would expect the world to put the responsibility for continuing the war upon the Allies, a matter as to which the world would form its own opinion.

Now contemplate for a moment the position of the Entente Allies, with a view to forming an intelligent opinion of their probable reception of peace proposals now. We see them one and all girding up their loins for renewed and greater effort. England has reorganized her Ministry, in France the announcement will be made today of a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet, and changes are impending in the direction of military affairs with a view to greater efficiency in the field. In Russia the greatest transformation of all is being wrought. The Duma now has a controlling majority, made up in considerable part of former members of the Right, resolved to demand a Ministry responsible to the legislative body and to the public opinion of the nation, while the Imperial Council, hitherto an instrument of the autocratic Government, now for the first time gives heed to the voice of the people, and by a great majority stands with the Duma in insisting upon a fundamental change in the Government system. Both chambers are resolved that the secret and paralyzing German influence shall be absolutely rooted out and destroyed, and both reflect the determination of the Russian people that the war must be prosecuted to a successful end.

What Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Russians mean by a successful end of the war has been made plain to the understanding of the whole world by the repeated utterances of their representative statesmen. They mean that the war must end in a way that will insure them against further wars, that when it comes peace must be permanent and guaranteed. When Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg declared yesterday, according to the Berlin despatches, that the proposals now put forward were "appropriate to the establishment of a lasting peace," he used the same formula, but in a sense not the same, that has been often employed in London, Paris and Petrograd. The indispensable and foundation guarantee of lasting peace has been declared by Asquith, by Briand, and by Trepoff to be the destruction of Prussian militarism. To remove the standing menace, that is the way to make peace permanent; to destroy the thing that brought on this war is the only way to make sure that it will not be followed soon by other wars. The German Chancellor and the Note say nothing about this. Silence on that point is significant; we may be sure that it is also fatal.

To conclude a peace which would leave Germany free to believe that the achievement of her designs of conquest and world power was only deferred would impose upon the Allies the imperative necessity to continue and increase their military preparations against her, it would put upon them the burden of enormous expenditure for armies and navies, it would leave the whole world a prey to the deadening apprehension of future wars. No one of the Allies can hint at the acceptance of peace on such terms, for all the others and the whole world beside would oppose and condemn any Power that entertained the thought. The fact and the ideal of Prussian militarism must be annihilated, the German ideal of Germany triumphant, dominant, the rest of the world in subjection, must pass from the German mind. That is the only basis of an enduring peace.

There has been much strange talk lately in Germany of the people. We have been told that the war is no longer one of Governments but of peoples, and Hindenburg, the popular hero, has been repeatedly and ostentatiously praised in imperial quarters. Is it the condition, the dire suffering, the complaint of the people that has forced the hand of the Government? The Rumanian triumph bulks larger on the map than it does in reality. There is little definiteness in the story of the stores of foodstuffs falling into German hands. And the military achievement there is more than balanced by the failure at Verdun, by the demonstration on the Somme that intrenched German troops can be forced back. If the people have made their voice heard in the Chancellery and in the Palace the new peace overtures are explained. There are dark rumors, too, of a changed spirit in Austria. More significant even than the Note itself is the official statement from Austria expressing the opinion that now a loyal effort should be made to bring about a discussion of terms of an amicable peace. Emperor Charles has been under the tutelage of a statesman who had little liking for German dominance over Austria. If there is misery in Germany, certainly there is torturing want in the Dual Kingdom. Can it be that Emperor Charles, fully realising that the triumph of Germany would leave him only a puppet in the Kaiser's hands, has resolved upon a move that would at once deliver his people from starvation and himself from effacement? That, too, would explain the Note, so strange in form and void of promise.

Whatever may be the truth about that, the Note does not leave upon the mind the impression that the overtures come from a Power secure in its triumph. Quite the contrary, Germany's freedom to "expand" would have to be won in her next war, it has not been won in this. And what of her trade upon the seas? Has she destroyed England's navy, has she achieved that freedom of the seas about which her statesmen have talked so much? It is strange that Germany should ask the world to believe her victorious in the war when her navy dare not leave its refuge and no ship of hers now flies the German flag anywhere on the waters of the ocean. It may be that Germany has merely wished to open the door. It is not our custom to act jointly with European Powers in European matters, but there is nothing to prevent the President from transmitting Germany's request to England, France, Russia, and Italy. He cannot urge acceptance of the proposal upon those Powers unless they display a willingness to consider it. The most that can be hoped for is that the Allies may make use of the opportunity to propose counter-terms. We may be sure that they would be very different from the terms of the German Note. All these things may be viewed as a step toward peace, but it can be an assured step, a step not to be retraced, only if the German people are ready to force upon their Government a change of form and a change of heart.

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A Distinguished Publicist

(Seventh Article)

There are some public questions which are so wrapped in sentiment that they cannot be helpfully treated solely from the the standpoint of abstract argument. The future of Alsace-Lorraine is distinctly such a question. For forty-four years the symbolic statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, surrounded as it has been by pathetic evidences of the mournful feeling of the French people, has borne eloquent testimony to this fact. Should it be said that the future of Alsace-Lorraine is to be settled on the strict principles of nationality, and that if so settled the issue would be in large part favorable to France, the answer is that unless France herself were satisfied there would remain planted in the very heart of Europe the seeds either of another international war or of long generations of international suspicion, hostility, and unhappiness.

In 1870 Mr. Gladstone supported in the British Cabinet the view that the transfer of Alsace and Lorraine from French to German sovereignty without reference to the populations could not be regarded in principle as a question between the two belligerents only since it volved considerations of legitimate interest to all the powers of Europe. He pointed out its bearing upon the Belgian question and upon those principles which were likely to be of great consequence in the eventual settlement of the Eastern question.

The Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine who had seats in the French National Assembly convoked at Bordeaux to settle terms of peace with Germany left no one in doubt as to the wishes of those whom they represented. On Feb. 17, 1871, these Deputies presented to the National Assembly this ringing declaration, which had been submitted to Gambetta and which had the approval of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Edgar Quinet, Clemenceau, and other leading members of the republican party:

"Alsace and Lorraine are opposed to alienation. . . . These two provinces, associated with France for more than two centuries in good and in evil fortune, and constantly exposed to hostile attack, have consistently sacrificed themselves in the cause of national greatness. They have sealed with their blood the indissoluble compact that binds them to French unity. Under the present menace of foreign pretensions, they affirm their unshakable fidelity in the face of all obstacles and dangers, even under the yoke of the invader. With one accord citizens who have remained in their homes, as well as soldiers who have hastened to join the colors, proclaim, the former by their votes and the latter by their action in the field, to Germany and to the world the unalterable determination of Alsace and of Lorraine to remain French territory. France cannot consent to or determine by treaty the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. . . . We now proclaim as forever inviolable the right of Alsatians and Lorrainers to remain members of the French Nation, and we pledge ourselves, our compatriots, our children, and our children's children, to vindicate that right through all time and by all possible ways in the face of those who usurp authority over us."

Nevertheless, the National Assembly, under the constraint of overwhelming military defeat, accepted the treaty of peace on March 1.

It was a solemn and pathetic moment when, before withdrawing from the National Assembly, the Deputies from Alsace and from Lorraine read out their famous Protest of Bordeaux:

We who, in defiance of all justice, have been given over by an odious abuse of power to foreign domination, have a last duty to perform. We declare a compact which disposes of us without our consent null and void. It will ever remain open to each and all of us to claim our rights in such manner and in such measure as conscience shall dictate. . . . Our brothers of Alsace and Lorraine, now cut off from the common family, will preserve their filial affection for the France now absent from their homes until the day when she returns to take her place there again."

At a moment's notice intelligent populations which had been French for centuries, and whose French patriotism and loyalty were most fervent, were compelled to accept a new sovereignty and to assent, in form, at least, to a new allegiance.

Germany misunderstood from the first the nature and extent of her self-imposed task. It was the common belief among Germans that the loyalty of Alsace-Lorraine to France was in large part superficial, and that the beneficent effects of German rule would be so great and so obvious that the populations of these provinces would, in a short time, willingly adjust themselves to the new conditions. The elder von Moltke, whose optimism was not quite so unrestrained as that of some others, thought that Germany would have to remain fully armed for fifty years in order to retain Alsace, but that at the end of that period the Alsatians would cease to wish to be Frenchmen and the question would thus be solved. Time has proved that the fears of Bismarck, the statesman, as to the wisdom of this annexation were better justified than the confidence of von Moltke, the strategist.

The fifty years have nearly passed. The policy of semi-military occupation and of stern repression has produced the natural, but not the expected, results. There can be no reasonable doubt that the great body of the population of Alsace and of Lorraine eagerly await the day when these provinces will be restored to their place in the French Republic.

There is little to be gained from following the course of learned historical discussions as to matters five hundred or even a thousand years old in the history of this territory. As a matter of fact, if appeal be made to history, then it must be admitted that away back in the Middle Ages Alsace, although speaking a Germanic dialect, was within the range of the influence and under the domination of French culture. It is probably the case that the Gothic artists who built the Cathedral at Strasbourg either came from the Ile de France or had gained their inspiration there. Politically speaking, this territory had been for hundreds of years an object of continual strife between the nations which it was supposed to hold safely apart. It was in the very dubious and dangerous position of a small buffer State at a time when the impulse to territorial expansion and to the extension of dynastic authority ran strong and high. When, at the close of the Thirty Years' War, Alsace sought protection from a more powerful State than the Holy Roman Empire had shown itself to be, it came under the protection of France at the request of its own people. The French Revolution and its accompanying wars completed the incorporation of Alsace in France and solidified in many ways the political relationship already a century and a half old.

There is little use in thrashing over old straw now, but the forcible wresting of Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871 was a public injury which must now be repaired in the only way that it can be repaired, namely, by the return of these provinces to France, where they belong and where they wish to be. This is, as Mr. Gladstone said, a matter which affects the interests not of France and of Germany alone, but those of all Europe and, indeed, of the whole world.

The war of 1870 had two immediate results: One, the unification of Germany, which was a good result; the second, the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from France, which was an evil result. He would be a hardy man who today would claim that the holding of Alsace-Lorraine as Reichsland has contributed to German unity, and he would be a blind man who could not see that if a durable peace is to follow this war, then Alsace-Lorraine must go back to France. As to this, appeal might be made to Treitschke himself, for in speaking of Napoleon's policy of world conquest he said: "Such a naked policy of conquest in the long run destroys its own instruments. . . . It presumes to take possession of countries which cannot be fitted into the national State as living members."

One need go no further to find a justification of the demand of France for the return of Alsace-Lorraine. If and when they finally admit defeat on the field of battle, Germany and her allies assent to the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, they will have given the strongest possible evidence, which the world will heartily welcome, of their desire and intention to assist in making and in preserving a peace that will be durable because it is just. It is futile to suggest as an alternative the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine in the German Empire with rights of autonomy. It is equally futile to propose to obliterate and to overturn old geographical and political distinctions and landmarks by some new alignment of communities. It is futile, too, to suggest that Alsace-Lorraine be erected into an independent State whose neutrality would be guaranteed by her neighbors. All these are ways of not dealing with the problem. In the interest, and as part, of a durable peace Germany must yield back Alsace-Lorraine to France.

COSMOS.

Paper Clothes For Soldiers

The tramp knows there's a good deal of warmth in paper. The derelicts of the cities make use of old newspapers by way of padding beneath the rusty coat, or for bedding and blankets on their Spartan couches of deep stone doorways or window-sills, while their more thrifty and reputed billionaire fellow citizen is said to wear a paper vest in cold weather and occasionally make a frugal gift of such a garment to a friend. This winter, however, the French soldiers will be provided with an even superior garment, in case no kind philanthropist gets the boys out of the trenches before Christmas.

One of the big paper-mills in France recently completed a series of experiments undertaken under the auspices of the French Academy of Sciences (and described in Larousse Mensuel) with the object of producing a paper which should be suitable for making underwear. After patient research their efforts were crowned with success in the form of a paper not only soft and pliable, but so water-tight, antiseptic, tough, and durable as to be excellently fitted for making vests and plastrons for soldiers. In fact, it is predicted that the basis of a new industry has thus been laid, and that these warm, lightweight, inexpensive garments will be in great demand in times of peace.

The first step was to test the various fibers obtainable in France to see which offered the maximum of suppleness and of resistance to wear. Hemp, linen, cotton, and ramie were tested and the first was found to be the best, the source being old rope. Much superior fiber for paper-making is obtainable in China and Japan—countries long noted for their extensive use of paper—from such plants as the Broussonetia papyrifera, the Eulalia Japonica, and certain bamboos, but these were out of the question—in war-time, at any rate.

One of the requirements of the Academy was that the paper should be "doubled" or backed with cloth. This greatly augments the resistance to creasing and tearing when folded. Paper thus backed is both more pliable and more durable. It can be folded, brushed, and handled generally without breaking. This backing is done by a patented process. It can also be varnished and made impermeable to water. The Vidalon paper-mills employ a novel formula for this purpose, based on the idea of blending with a concentrated solution of gelatin and fats a high percentage of drying-oils. This mixture, manipulated under certain special conditions, gives a perfectly homogeneous solution of fatty matters equaling in weigh the amount of gelatin (measured dry) contained in the broth.

The cloth-backed paper is placed in a bath of this emulsion of fats in gelatin and little by little it absorbs the grease till it is quite impregnated. The effect is to make it both flexible and impermeable to water.

After being dried the paper thus treated is placed in an antiseptic solution composed of a mixture of formaldehyde and eucalyptus-oil. Being now both air-tight and water-tight it naturally very warm; that is, it prevents radiation of warmth from the body. Various garments are made from it, but those selected by the Academy as most suitable for military wear are the vest and the the plastron.

The plastron is a garment generally worn over the shirt and beneath the suspenders, which hold it in position. Its weight is not over 2.6 ounces, and when folded it takes very little space, a great advantage in a soldier's kit. It can be worn for about a month. The gilet-plastron, or combination vest and plastron, is fuller and heavier. It is specially designed for sentinels and men on duty for long hours in the trenches. It is tufted with a sort of cellulose felt, which makes it exceedingly warm. At the same time its composition is such that vermin find no shelter in its folds, a matter of vital importance to the man to whom the bite of a parasite may mean infection with the dreaded typhus fever.

Then there is the gilet, or waistcoat without the plastron, garment intended for general use by sportsmen—hunters, fishermen, automobilists, and aviators.

Both the vest and the plastron of paper have been used in America for several years but the paper is an ordinary thick crepe paper without the special properties of that made by the new process described above.

'A New Look In Their Eyes'

Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, M.P. for Oxford University, speaking at Bedford Grammar Schools, said:

"At the Front the roar of the guns sounds day after day. Their silence gives the signal for an attack—an advance or a repulse. In that thunder of cannon an old world is passing away. In the hush of peace a new world will be born.

"Already it is becoming increasingly manifest that far-reaching changes will follow in the wake of war. One indication of the future may be seen every day in the streets of London. *Thousands of the men who return from the Front bear a new expression in their faces, a new look in their eyes.* They have gone down into the human hell of war and seen Death in all its terrors. They have caught a glimpse, perhaps for a moment only, of the Kingdom of God. They say little. Their eyes tell the story, not their lips. But they make new demands upon us. They have changed; and we, who live at home in the peace their sacrifices have won, must change also.

"*When they call to us out of the depths, we cannot respond from the old surface only.* When they are ready to sing their De Profundis, we cannot be satisfied to shout the chorus of a music-hall song. When the war is over, there will not be thousands but millions of men returning with the same experiences. To think that they will be absorbed into civilian existence on the old lines is to court disaster. Our whole political, social, and industrial life must be changed if the men who are brothers in arms at the Front are to settle down as brothers in peace at home.

"There is real danger of a reaction towards a worse indifference. It took us many years to climb back out of the slough into which we sank after the Napoleonic Wars. So we have to find some moral equivalent to war, some spirit which will go on working in our midst till it leavens the whole lump, some force which will preserve and even raise the present level of national feeling, and weld the people yet more closely into one—some power which will inspire them to continue to labor and to sacrifice for the common good.

"Reconstruction is in the air; new lines are being laid for commerce, for industry, for agriculture, for education. The Mission reminds us that another form of reconstruction is needed—a form which will permeate and inspire all the others—the reconstruction of all the moral and spiritual forces of the nation. It is here, and only here, that we can find the moral equivalent to war, the power that can alone give persistence permanence, and direction to the efforts of brotherhood, unanimity, and sacrifice.

"Religion lays upon us hard duties which we find irksome to fulfil. It imposes on us high standards which conflict with our tastes and inclinations or our pursuit of pleasure or business. We are afraid to make it a reality, because we know that if we do it will compel us to do some things that we dislike and abstain from others that we like. Instead of adapting our habits to its demands we adapt its demands to our habits.

"All along the line we bargain with our consciences to let us off easily, and allow us to make compromises. From boyhood upwards, in every walk of life, we adopt conventional codes which fall below the highest standard, and are even false to our best selves. *They round off the rigid corners of right and wrong, they smooth the steep gradients of our road through life.* And each of those codes has its own artificial jargon, whether we use the shibboleths of the man of the world, the practical man, the man of business, the working man, the law-abiding citizen, or the man who does not meddle with his neighbor.

"Whatever the code, the result is always the same. It relaxes the spiritual fibre of the nation, renders its moral muscles flabby. It is hollow and insincere; it creates barriers between sections of the community, and separates them one from the other; it perverts the common mind, degrades the general standard, and lowers our national and individual life in respect of motive, of purpose, of principle, of duty."—*Bedfordshire Standard.*

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

OH! MR. HOOF - I DO WISH YOU COULD GET MY HUSBAND TO TAKE DANCING LESSONS -
I'LL GO IN AN SEE IF I CAN COAX HIM INTO IT -
MR. JIGGS - I'D LIKE TO AWSK YOU IF YOU WOULD LET ME TEACH YOU TO DAWNCE!
JUST WAIT HERE A MINUTE!
IT'S AN EXPENSIVE VASE - BUT I CAN'T STAND FER THAT GUY -
ARE YOU BETTER TODAY - MR. HOOF?
YES - THANKS! YOUR HUSBAND HAS A TERRIBLE TEMPER - IT ALL HAPPENED SO QUICKLY:
WARD 6

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Anecdotes of the Famous

Even in the presence of his royal pupils Handel would sometimes fly into the most violent passions.

"You forget yourself, Mr. Handel," a Court attendant said reprovingly on one such occason. "You should show more respect to Her Royal Highness!"

"Royal Highness!" snorted the musician contemptuously. "Bah! De respect is due to me! There are many princesses, but only won Handel!"

On another occasion, when George the First sent a message summoning him to an interview, he returned this answer:

"Del his Bajesty he bust waid. By tibe is bore imbordant dan his!"

* * *

Viotti, the famous French musician of the eighteenth century, had an equal contempt for royalty and an exaggerated opinion of himself, as the following story shows. One day he was summoned to Versailles to play before Marie Antoinette and the court. The performance had begun; the opening bars of his favorite solo commanded breathless attention, when a cry was heard—

"Place for Monseigneur the Comet d'Artois!"

At the sound Viotti immediately ceased playing, cast an indignant glance at his audience, placed his violin under his arm, and walked out of the place.

* * *

R. G. Knowles told a good story recently of an actress who is taking a minor part—a very minor part—in a certain well-known musical comedy.

One day, tearful and trembling, she burst into the manager's room.

"My diamonds!" she gasped. "They have been stolen from my handbag."

The manager smiled ever so slightly. Then he remarked soothingly:

"Oh, well, I shouldn't worry about a trifle like that!"

"But," replied the actress ruefully, "there was a ten-shilling note in the bag, and that's gone too!"

The manager's face became suddenly grave.

"That's a different matter," said he. "We'll send for a detective at once."

* * *

At a dinner at which he presided, the Bishop of London entered into conversation with a vivacious young lady who, in the course of the talk, asked to be allowed to put a conundrum to his lordship. Receiving ready permission, she merrily cried—

"Well, then, does the butterfly because the tomato can?"

The bishop laughed heartily at the sally; but not so heartily as when, later, a young man approached him.

"I want to know," said this person, "about that joke of Miss Brown's. She asked if the butter flew because the tomato could. Pray tell me what the joke is."

my part I don't want any), you can pronounce it with three syllables or leave the middle one out. If you think "smouch" is too strong a word, you can soften it by calling it "smooch"—but beware of spelling it that way. "Acoustics" may be turned into "acowstics," which is certainly more suggestive of bellowing. A "ca-pon" cannot be told from a "cap-on" when it is on the table. Some pronounce "bowsprit" bo-spirt and some bow-sprit—at least so say the dictionaries; but I should rather pronounce it like a sailor if I could. "E-lec-tric-i-ty" is also called "el-ec-tric-ity," which isn't much of a difference; but whether you say "humor" or "umor" and "humble" or "umble" depends upon the side of the ocean on which you were born.

You may be "de-co-rous" or "dec-o-rous" in your conduct, and the dictionaries will give you equal praise. You may apostrophize the moon either as "Di-an-a" or "Di-a-na," she won't notice the difference though your friends may. You may say that a proposition is "dis-pu-ta-ble or "dis-put-ab-le," according as you find one or the other the easier to speak. You may talk of "or-ches-tral" or of "or-ches-tral" music (making the ch sound like k, of course), and if anybody objects you can get a dictionary to back you up.

These are only a few out of a vast number of words that are unsettled in pronunciation. If the persons who are busy inflicting upon us some of the new spellings that don't spell would organize an American Academy of Orthoepy, they might be better employed.

We Need a System For Pronunciation of English Words

By Garrett P. Serviss

THERE is a reform affecting the language which Americans speak that is of far greater importance and usefulness than simplified spelling. It is the establishment of a uniform system of pronunciation. There are hundreds of words that we use every day which nobody really knows how to pronounce because he can find no universally recognized authority to guide him.

It is hopeless to turn to the great dictionaries, with their "omnium gatherums" of words and pictures. They give you two or three contradictory forms, and then, not content with that amount of mystification, append a long list of "disputed pronunciations," with the suggestive ear-mark XIII, which is about as comforting to the perplexed wanderer in the misty mid-region of orthoepy (pronounce that word correctly if you can) as a tangled swamp is to a man already lost in the woods.

The dictionries do not improve the matter by offering "preferred" pronunciations, because no two dictionaries agree in their preferences, and if every man followed uncompromisingly only his own favorite dictionary we should be nearly as bad off as were the people around the Tower of Babel when smitten with a "confusion of tongues."

The schools do not help, because some teachers range themselves under one banner, others, under a second, others under a third, while many boldly raise the black flag of orthoepical piracy, to which I confess I myself have an inclination, for if no man can obey two masters much less can he obey a dozen!

The situation is not merely ridiculous; it is very injurious. It damages the language itself. It renders the language more difficult of acquirement by foreigners, as well as by our own children. It causes distraction of thought, for if you hear a speaker pronounce a word in a way that strikes you as odd, or incorrect, your attention is diverted from the subject under discussion.

It causes a great loss of time and mental energy and produces a feeling of uncertainty, for when you look up a word in your dictionary and find that several varying pronunciations are offered, you must devote time and thought to the making of a choice, and after you have made your choice the next person you talk with, or the next speaker you listen to, may upset the judgment on which the choice was based.

Difficulties of this kind will always, necessarily, attach to newly coined words, but it is inexcusable that words whose meaning everybody knows should not have a perfectly settled pronunciation.

As I write I turn to the list of disputed pronunciations in the back part of a huge dictionary, and I find that the word "quinine" has seven different forms and shades of pronunciaton. This is encouraging for anybody who wants to ask for it in a drug store. There are two distinct ways to say "dilemma," which is a good way to leave the inquirer in one. There are five ways to say "comrade," besides the way they say it between the trench lines. There is a "pa-tri-ot" and a "pat-ri-ot," each as good as the other. An "a-ris-to-crat" is sometimes an "ar-is-to-crat," which doesn't improve him. You may eat an "a-pri-cot" or an "ap-ri-cot" and get the same taste. Four ways are discriminated for pronouncing "beauteous," but I give them all up and stick to my own way.

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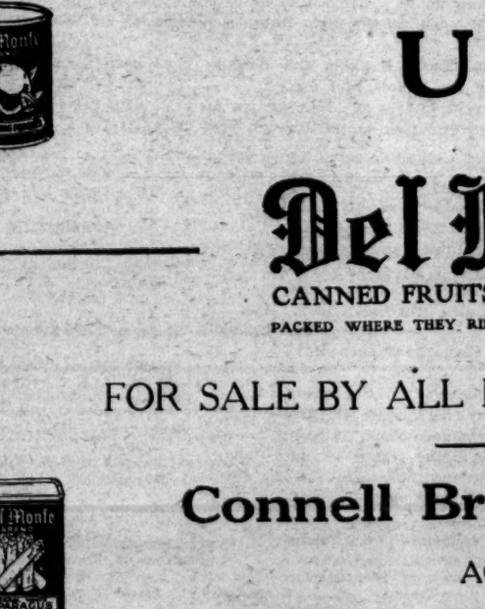

and how to pour it out

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$635 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5 Sa.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$390
North China	Tls. 152½ S.
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	106s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$129 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 75 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref	Tls. 68 Sa.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$127 B.
Green Island	$12 S.
Langkats	Tls. 21¾ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$90 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¾ S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.62½ Sa
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.40 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½ Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 29½ B.
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permata	Tls. 4.85
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¼ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 23
Ulobri	Tls. 1¾ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 11, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 82⅞ = Tls. 1.21 @ 72.2 = $1.67

	Tls
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	71.90
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1759
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3/5½ — Tls.	5.81
Exch. @ 72.2 = Mex. $	8.05
Peking Bar — Tls.	308
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36¼ d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate off discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London — Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476⅞
Consols — £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5¼
London	Demand	3-5⅞
India (nominal)	T.T.	252
Paris	T.T.	478
Paris	Demand	478½
New York	T.T.	81¾
New York	Demand	81⅞
Hongkong (nominal)	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	62½
Batavia	T.T.	198½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-6⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-6⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	494
New York	4 m-s.	84¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		5.33
" " 1 = Marks		†4.36
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.10
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.78
" " 1 = Rupees		2.88
" " 1 = Rouble		2.99
" " 1 = Mex.		$1.56

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, January 11, 1917.

Official

International Cotton (Pref) Tls. 68.00
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 5.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Chemors Tls. 1.62½
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.50
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.75
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.05
Langkats Tls. 21.75

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, January 11, 1917.

Official

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.50 cash
Almas Tls. 12.75 cash

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

MONEY PERIL TO U. S. IN BIG GOLD FLOOD

Federal Experts Are Trying To Find What Will Become Of It

Washington, Nov. 18.—The effects of the flood of gold, deluging this nation since the outbreak of the European war, Federal finance experts are trying to find out. "Get rid of the convertible blamed stuff," one Federal expert advised recently. "It isn't doing us any good and it may do immense harm. We, as a Nation, are just like an individual. When we have just enough to keep us we keep stirring all the time. If each individual in the Nation had a legacy left him suddenly, there wouldn't be much striving. That is our fix. We have got more gold than we can use. It may lead to nowise loans and resultant speculation. It is keeping us back now because bankers, afraid of an overbalanced loan system, are afraid to loan money."

This official agreed with some of the big bankers who, at a recent conference, advised more extensive foreign loans, with foreign bonds as security instead of the American collateral that has been demanded.

Must Come Some Time

"We've got to do it some time," this expert said. "America has been provincial in the matter of foreign securities. We have invested our money in American bonds and securities generally. But we have absorbed much of Europe's holdings in our securities. Now we've got to absorb some of theirs. It will help our financial system in the end—and it will help us to get rid of a surfeit of gold that worries most of us who have stopped to think where it may end."

The principal fear of American bankers is that financiers, made over confident because of the great quantity of gold in this country, will build too much on it. What are regarded as unsafe loans, or speculative loans, are not those obtained for ordinary speculation, but those required for building factories and starting enterprises during the prosperity wave.

"Too many factories would be as bad as too much stock gambling," this expert said. "We can't stand it. We are manufacturing everything in the United States now. If this country, holding 27 per cent of all the gold in the world, is caught at the end in the war with too many loans outstanding, there is fear of a dangerous, tightening of the money man kept when the gold starts going back to Europe—as it will. If European manufacturers 'come back' they will turn the trade balance against this country as it was before the war necessitated heavy experts from America and negligible exports to it."

Another banking expert of the Government believes this country can absorb most of the gold it now holds.

"Our gold holdings are not as big as a lot of people think," he said. "We held 24 per cent of the world's gold before the war. We have increased 3 per cent. I admit 3 per cent is a lot, viewed as a sum, but we have grown, too. I do not fear a heavy demand for gold in Europe after the war anyway. I wouldn't do Europe any good. It would come right back to us.

Must Build Up Europe

"And I don't fear a reversal of the trade balance. Europe is stricken. Americans must held to built it up—America and American capital. As for 'dumping' of cheap articles here that will sell for less than we can manufacture them, I don't fear that either. In the first place, Europe hasn't got the raw materials," said Mr. Deacon. "Thousands of factories, it is true, now making munitions could be turned to making something else. But we've got to furnish the materials in many cases. If Europe could 'dump' goods on us, it would be wise for Europe to do it now, when those goods are bringing high prices. They would if they could believe me.

"I do not mean to say that I am not afraid of the 'good disease' that leads to over-confidence in our finances and to flight loans based on top heavy calculations as to the nature of our prosperity. I am afraid of it, and I agree that we ought to extend foreign credits. It certainly will not hurt us. But I never will believe that we must go out and make big loans just to get rid of our gold. If we cannot get rid of it safely we'll have to keep it and be careful."

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

New York Bullion Report

New York, Dec. 4.—Mr. S. R Wagel reports as follows:—

Gold

Shipments on British account were resumed; $15,500,000 was received in New York, and $8,500,000 at Philadelphia, from Ottawa. A shipment of $32,000,000 from Russia, via Siberia and Japan, has arrived in the United States; and there is a prospect of additional amounts being sent from Russia by the same route. The outward movements comprised $580,000 to Peru; $1,000,000 to Canada; $1,000,000 to Argentine; $1,000,000 to Japan; $600,000 to Spain; and $65,000 to England.

The movement of gold in the District of New York during the week was as under:

Exports $4,961,008. Imports $378,425.

Money remained quite firm during the week. Once again, the call rate reached 6 per cent, but it has remained steady at 4 to 4½ per cent. Demand slackened, and the banks reduced their loans; and thus a further rise in the rate was checked. The feature of the market was the special strength of time rates, which stood, for all periods, in the neighborhood of 5 per cent. The banks were very careful about committing themselves to long terms. The arrivals of gold are not likely to have much effect on the regulation of rates.

The warning of the Federal Reserve Board against taking foreign Government Treasury Bills has led to a suspension of the issue of British Treasury Bills. It has been definitely decided not to offer French Treasury Bills.

The London money rate remains unchanged, and the course of money here has upset the calculations of the London market.

Only one-half of the issue of the Russian loan was subscribed, and hence the loan was a failure.

The Bank of England lost during the week £364,991; the Bank of France gained 9,457,000 francs; at the German Reichsbank gained 1,478,000 marks.

After having remained pegged for months, Sterling Exchange began to move downward; and the weakness was especially noticeable in demand. Business was done as low as 4.75½. The cable rate also dropped 1-16 but the operations of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company helped to steady the rates. The close of the market was weak.

Francs followed Sterling and weakened slightly; but rates remained pegged. The London check rate is far from favorable to francs.

The outstanding feature of the period under review was the extraordinary decline in Marks. Although business was almost inappreciable, the fact that the decline has coincided with the period of German victories in Rumania has added special interest. It is stated, that the Mark rates are regulated in Amsterdam; and Germany is unwilling to send gold there, because the consequent cheap money rate will induce Dutch investors to buy British Treasury Bills.

The report of this failure of the Russian loan led to a considerable decline in Rouble Exchange. At the close, however, the arrival of gold and securities has strengthened the market. As the Russian indebtedness is very heavy, the strength thus imparted will not prove lasting, and a substantial decline is inevitable.

Lires have depreciated still further, and business was extremely slight. Austrian Exchange has simply followed the German: the amount of business available is even less than that in Marks. Swiss remained steady to firm. The Scandinavian Exchange were dull. Pesetas were strong.

Silver

Silver steadily maintained the rise, and there is little doubt that the strength will be maintained. Most of the floating stocks are out of the way and speculators have parted with their holdings. The British Mint is a constant purchaser.

The Indian Mint is almost certain to be in the market again, because the silver in the currency reserve has once again begun to decrease. The good wheat and cotton crops have been incentives to purchases and Bombay has bought heavily. The stock in Bombay has been reduced by the increased off-take from up-country.

Chinese Exchanges are firmer than they have been for years. The stock in Shanghai has been reduced by 1,000,000 ounces. The export trade has been brisker than during the past two seasons.

It is not improbable, however, that we may have a temporary set-back in silver values, as the market is likely to take a rest after the heavy activity in the past two weeks. But the tendency is toward much higher prices, than those prevailing at present.

About 400,000 ounces to China and 100,000 to India were shipped from San Francisco during the week.

The Bank of France lost 2,419,000 francs of its silver reserve.

During the week, 2,075,802 ounces in bars, and $202,000 in Panama silver coin was shipped from New York to London.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 10, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	$ 29,647.22	$ 26,019.17
Loss by currency depreciation	5,949.80	6,566.63
Effective Receipts	$ 23,697.42	$ 19,452.54
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	21 19	26.88
Car miles run	71,585	64,652
Passengers carried	1,336,975	1,153,312

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 9.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. paid.
January to June: 3s. value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, Jan. 8:—
Spot: 3s. 0¼d. paid.
January to June: 3s. 0¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., give hereunder a translation of a telegram received from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 11½d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 11½d.

Market very quiet, tendency undecided. America not buying.

Free on board whole of 1917, 2s. 6d. Business difficult.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 9.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nominal)	133	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	141	10	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton. Nominal.			
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	18	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales (Nominal)	0	31	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)		16¾	d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	181	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	48	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	183	5	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 9.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account. £ 54½
Cheques on London at Paris — Fr. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York — G. $ 4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot) — 36¼ d.
Bank of England Rate Discount — 6%
Market rate of Discount — 5%
Cotton; Egyptian F. F. F. — 20.65d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal — 8.55d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot. 11.41d.
Plantation Rubber Jan. 3s. paid.
Bales.
Deliveries China Silk — 105
Deliveries Canton Silk — 48
Deliveries Japan Silk — 38
Tone of Tea market very steady.

Gula Crop Report

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., Local Secretaries of the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates Limited are in receipt of the following telegraphic communication from the Head Office of the Company in reference to sales of rubber.

	lbs.	s. d.
1916 Crop Sold.	945,265 @	2 3⅝
To Sell.	250,694	
1917 Crop Sold.	561,120 @	2 5⅛

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 10 was 106 tons."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1917

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Sagami
Today									
Japan Ports	Poltava	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Poltava	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Suiwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Europe via Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Poltava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.15
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moji, Kobe Yokohama Canada, U.S.A and Europe	Kasuga maru	..	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ports	Kasuga maru	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Hankow	Suiwo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Swatow	Hsinchi	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	3.00	5.00	9.00
Japan via Nagasaki	Poltava	..	..	..	..	..	..	01.30	1 00
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	noon	11.30*
Chefoo	Via Tsinan	9 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 00
Tomorrow.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00	..	08.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U. S. and Europe	Nippon maru	..	..	..	..	x6.10	..	..	6.10
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Nippon maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong	Anhui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 00
Japan Ports	Hakusan maru	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Hongkong and Canton	Monteagle	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 3 *
Foochow	Poochi	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.0	5.00	9.00
Japan and America	Empress of Japan	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Nagasaki Kobe, Yokohama, Canada U.S.A and Europe	Empress of Japan	..	3 30	..	..	..	..	..	3 00
Sunday, January 14.									
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu	Nippon maru	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	(18th
Japan via Nagasaki & San Francisco	Nippon maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	p1.00	3.30
River Ports	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, January 15									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwongsang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow	Kwongsang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sunning	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, January 16.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(15th
Wednesday January 17.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, January 18.									
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Armand Behic	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
S. ports, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A	Armand Behic	..	..	05.00	..	..	..	..	4.30

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Armand Behic will close at noon on Jan. 17.

B Postal money orders and parcel post until 6 p.m.

C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 12 noon on previous day.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. following day.

F Money letters and parcels 11 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcels and money orders 12.30 p.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcels and money orders 11 a.m.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow).	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow — Launch	3.50 close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00
	11.00
Hunchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00
	11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 5.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Nouméa	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
ON FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq,. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Ts'ingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $300.000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..	U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits		3,931,774.11
	U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers;
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 9, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	1.00-1.20
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	60-70
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Geese	"	40-45
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

PROCLAIM CONQUEST AS GERMANY'S AIM

Industrial Magnates Demand Retention of French And Belgian Territory

London, November 29.—The Rhenish and Westphalian Gazette, in an article on the principles of German peace, declares that the reconciliation of Germany and her Western enemies is impossible, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's. The paper says that it believes Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg recognises this and adds:

"Our ultimate aim is to push through to the West and the ocean. Whatever offers resistance must be crushed." Referring to the Balkans, The Gazette says: "What the victor gets he holds." In respect to the lost German colonies, The Gazette is quoted as saying:

"If we do not succeed in reconquering them, the French provinces are worth twice our colonies, and we will take our compensation out in France. Let us daily tell the French that every foot we conquer is ours. We need not waste words about Belgium. We need access to the Channel and we need Antwerp. Whoever wants Belgium may fetch it from us."

The Gazette concludes that England is more assailable than Russia, and that London can be destroyed more easily than Moscow because, it says, Moscow costs blood, and London only torpedoes.

"We have no fantastic dreams," are The Gazette's final words, "of conquering the world. German burgerdom is not yet ripe for mastering and governing a world empire. We neither can or will destroy the British Empire, but the minimum necessary for German peace is the complete beating down of France in the West and the prestige of the German flag on all the seas."

An Amsterdam despatch to The Times refers to The Gazette's article as by far the most remarkable that has yet appeared in regard to German peace terms. The despatch adds that The Gazette represents the industrial magnates who, "as recent executive changes show, are making their influence increasingly felt."

Annexation is also advocated by Dr. Jaeger, a member of the Center Party in the Reichstag, who, writing in The Dusseldorf General-Anzeiger, insists that the German blood shed in Belgium since 1914 must not have been shed in vain.

"Belgium must be our guarantee," writes Dr. Jaeger, "for a good part of the war costs. We must retain permanently the Meuse line, with Liege and Namur. Part of old Luxemburg which has become Belgian can perhaps be ceded to the Grand Duchy."

After saying that the Walloons (French-speaking Belgians) might be ejected from their homes. Dr. Jaeger pronounced in favor of allowing the Belgian dynasty to remain. He declares, however, that the country must be brought politically, military and economically in closer relation to Germany.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, January 11, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg.. mm	771.45	7 9.83
" " inches.....	30.49	30.70
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	0 85	†1.66
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	†0 17	†0 89
Wind { Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	6	9
Wind { Miles	3.7	5 6
Temperature { Cen	7.°4	0 °8
Temperature { Fahr	18.7	51.4
Humidity: 00	78	60
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 12th, 13th & 14th Jan., 1917.

"BLACK LILY GANG"
Detective Drama in 2 parts.

The latest and most wonderful production. The cleverness of both the detective and the head of the gang, the nerve-racking incidents in the play, the final unravelling of the mystery of the hidden plunder the amazing revelations at the end of the story, go to make up a plot so beautiful that missing this picture will be the everlasting regret of all.

"CHASED BY BLOODHOUNDS."
John Bunny Comedy in one part.

"BETWEEN LOVE AND HONOUR."
A fine little drama. Love or Honour? Which?

"THE FIREFIGHTER'S LOVE."
A drama of Love.

"BILLY'S BLIGHTED CAREER."
An L-Ko comedy, featuring Billy Ritchie.

"THE PLUMBER."
A Keystone farcical comedy.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON MONDAY, 15th Jan.

Plans French Credit Of $1,700,000,000 More

New Budget Estimate Will Raise Total Credits To $14,500,000,000

Paris, Nov. 29.—By March 31, 1917, the total credits opened by the French Government since the beginning of hostilities will amount to 72,500,000,000 Francs, ($14,500,000,000) says Raoul Peret, reporter of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in recommending the vote of a provisional appropriation of 8,600,000,000 francs, ($1,700,000,000) to pay the expenses of the first quarter of 1917.

M. Peret also indorses the new taxation project which was decided on recently by the Appropriation Committee of the Chamber, and which, if adopted, will yield 600,000,000 francs. These taxes are to be derived from increases in the taxes on incomes and on tobacco, wine, beef and other commodities. He points out that the annual charges on the public debt now amount to 2,500,000,000 francs, and that new taxes are needed at once to meet these charges unless it is desired to embark in more borrowing.

SAW A SUBMARINE TORPEDO THE MARINA

Forty-Five American Survivors Of Sea Tragedy Arrive In New York

New York, Nov. 30.—The forty-five American survivors of the British steamship Marina, who arrived yesterday from Glasgow on the Anchor liner Tuscania, were unanimous in their verdict that the torpedoing of the vessel by a German submarine without warning was murder in cold blood and nothing else. The men were booked through to Baltimore, and left New York by train in the afternoon after their testimony had been taken in the Law Department at the Custom House. They were all horsemen.

According to Jesse T. Hancock of Richmond, Va., the foreman, the nineteen men on the Marina who were drowned, including eleven Americans, never had a chance for their lives, because a second torpedo was fired by the submarine while they were on the hurricane deck trying to lower a lifeboat from the davits. Hancock asserted emphatically that all who got clear of the ship saw the submarine when it fired the second torpedo.

"We left Newport News on Sept. 22 with a load of horses and landed them at Avonmouth on Oct. 8, and then went from there to Greenock, Scotland, to discharge the general cargo from the lower hold," said Hancock. "We sailed from Greenock on Oct. 27 in ballast for Newport News, and at 3.45 p.m. the next day, when the Marina was about sixty-five miles southwest of the Irish coast, with a rough sea on, there was an explosion on the starboard side amidships. There was no warning, and the officers on the bridge and the lookout men in the crow's nest had seen no sign of a submarine, but we all realised the ship had been torpedoed because she started to settle in the water on an even keel.

"Captain Brown, who was on the bridge, blew the steam whistle for the crew to man the lifeboats. The call was responded to promptly and in an orderly manner. There was very little confusion and 104 out of a total of 123 hands on board were able to get away in the first four boats that were lowered. There was some difficulty with the falls of the fifth boat and the nineteen men left on board were clearing it away when the submarine rose to the surface on the port side of the sinking steamship and fired another torpedo at a distance of sixty yards. It exploded with such terrific force that the Marina broke in two amidships and sank immediately taking the nineteen men down with her. Some of them must have been killed by the torpedo, but it all happened so quickly that it was hard to tell how many were killed before the ship sank under their feet."

Hancock said the firing of the second torpedo was deliberate murder on the part of the submarine commander because it was entirely unnecessary, as the Marina was settling fast and in a few more minutes the nineteen men would have got away in the lifeboat.

The submarine submerged after firing the second torpedo and left the 104 survivors in the four boats to their fate in a rough sea and nearly seventy miles from the nearest land. They drifted for 34 hours, exposed to the cold in a heavy snowstorm and saturated by the waves which broke over the boats. They were finally picked up by a patrol boat and landed in Ireland in an exhausted condition.

The names of the seven Americans lost on the Marina were: P. O. Brown of Roanoke, Va.; J. B. Brown of Charlottesville, Va.; George Sedberry of Fayettesville, N. C.; D. P. Thomas of Wilmington, Del.; William Buoy and George House of Norfolk, Va., and John Lux of Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan	13 P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
"	14 5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
"	19 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	25 "	New York via Panama	Tenyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb	3 P.M.	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	3 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
"	3 D.L.	New York	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
"	7 P.M	Vancouver B.C.	Montcalm	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	13 "	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	17 P.M	Vancouver B.C	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	20 A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan	12 12.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
"	12 "	Moji, Kobe	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
"	12 5.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
"	13 1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	13 "	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	14 "	Kobe, Yokohama	Portnos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
"	14 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	15 A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	16 5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
"	18 A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kamano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	19 A.M	Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
"	19 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	20 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
"	23 "	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Takeshima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan	12 "	Australian ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
"	13 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
"	13 "	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
"	19 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
"	22 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
"	24 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
"	26 A.M.	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb	1 D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
"	5 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
"	5 "	Liverpool via Cape	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
"	11 A.M.	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	18 A.M.	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar	2 "	Genoa etc.	Glenmoy	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan	12 1.00	Swatow	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
"	12 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	13 A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	13 4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	13 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
"	14 "	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	14 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
"	16 D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
"	16 "	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	16 D.L.	Swatow	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	17 P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
"	18 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S
"	19 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
"	21 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S,
"	23 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan	12 3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	12 .00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	13 "	Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	13 3.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	16 D.L.	Dalny	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	21 "	Tsingtao and Dalny	Keeling maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan	12 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
"	12 M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	12 M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
"	13 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
"	13 M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	14 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	15 M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	15 M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	15 M.N.	do	Yonyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	16 M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	16 M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
"	16 M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	17 M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
"	17 M.M.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	17 M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	18 M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	18 M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	19 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	19 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
"	23 D.L.	do	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 11	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Jan 11	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 11	Japan	Hakuai maru	1484	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Jan 11	Japan	Teucer	8650	Br.	B. & S.	
Jan 11		Bursumbeet	1106	Br.	k.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 11	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SaRW
Jan 11	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 11	Amoy	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 11	Japan	Hawaii maru		Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 11	Mitke	Yunnan	1770	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Dalny	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1200	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y T P D W	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	8	159	Brotherton
K N D	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
S p	Dec. 21	Yangtsze	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
K N D	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Jan. 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Patriot January 12, for Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 16th instant.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan letf Hongkong for Ningpo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Kobe at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant, sailed for Nagasaki at 7 a.m. yesterday, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle arrived at Moji at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant, sailed at 11.30 a.m. yesterday, and is due to arrive at Shanghai at 8 a.m. tomorrow.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Amoy:—Mrs. C. F. Smith and Mr. A. A. de Carvalho. For Hongkong:—Mr. F Murray.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Misses E. and R. E. Kroll, Messrs L. Van der Stegen, E. W. Hubbard and A. V. Pettitt.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Knoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rosseter, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile, Missrs. F. S. Douglass, H. H. Girardet, C. W. Hubbell and J. Gahagan.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails to the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Municipal jetty at 5 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—The anticyclone preserveres in central and southern China with the same intensity, pressures still rising in Indo-China (30.35 at Tourane) temperature slowly rising in China.

11.—Very fine calm weather, but somewhat stamper. W.S.W. breezes setting in. Pressure falling.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostock:—Mr. E. Gogori, Mrs. A. Kin and Mr. Sentuxsi. From Nagasaki:—Mr. A. F. Nadler.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru from Japan:—Miss M. C. Roberts and Mr. J. J. Mcgrath.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. J. B. Crament.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc

Carmarthenshire	Dec. 28
Cyclops	Dec 9
Glenogle	Nov. 27
Katori Maru	Dec 6
Kaga Maru	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Dec 24
Kashima Maru	Dec. 13
Merelnoshire	Dec. 3
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Nankin	Dec. 12
Ningchow	Dec. 26
Novara**	Dec. 24
Oanfa	Dec. 14
Pyrrhus	Nov. 10

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazone	Dec. 15
Athos	Jan. 2
Polynesien	Dec. 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Asia	Dec, 2
Empress of Russia	Dec. 31

For New York

Egremont Castle	Nov. 20
Eurymedon	Dec. 23
Kanagawa Maru	Nov. 22
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 12

For San Francisco, etc.

Ecuador	Jan. 7
Korea Maru	Dec. 2
Siberia Maru	Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Venezuela	Dec, 15

For Seattle

Canada Maru	Nov. 20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov. 1
Manila Maru	Dec. 18
Mexico Maru	Jan. 7
Shidzuoka Maru	Jan. 8
Tamba Maru	Dec. 24

**With English Mail

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Jan 4		Brodvale		Br.		10 p
Jan 10	Hongkong	Bayard	1006	Nor.		
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Erivan	2395	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 6	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	R. D. Co.	MRKW
Jan 9	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Jan 9	Foochow	Hsinchi	1386	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Jan 2	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	BI
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 10	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lianhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
Jan 10	Swatow	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 7	Hongkong	Phemius	4268	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Jan 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Jan 8	Hongkong	Shidznoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B VIII
Jan 10	Hongkong	St. Albans	4119	Br.	G. L. & Co	SHW
Jan 8	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Jan 9	Hankow	Tehhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Jan 10	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co	CKPW
Jan 7	Japan	Wada maru	2069	Jap.	Bradley & Co.	SHW
Jan 7	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	2735	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW

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Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

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Operating the new first-class steamers

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THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela" .... Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador" ..... Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombea" ..... Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific. 30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) 1917	SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI 1917
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE .....18 April
MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA....17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN..26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA... 9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE .....27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA ....14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 7 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

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Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	Jan. 14	1917
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 19	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	Feb. 3	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb. 13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar. 1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

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(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
SUWA BARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	18,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

NEW YORK (Vice Panama.)

TOYOOKA MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Shinomiya,	Jan. 25, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	6,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 13
YAMASHIRO MARU...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Jan. 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 20
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. T. Oishi,	Jan. 23
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 27

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagin,	Jan. 12, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 18, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 15, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

		Leave Hongkong.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, „
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, „

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 = Midnight, 13^30 = 1^30 p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2300	524	arr. Mukden dep	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	:	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	601	1542
1300	048	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	349	1311
1315	0 8	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	120	1032
1816	540	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	2329	2017
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	1953	1422
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	1946	1412
1657	1151	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10 B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15 B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1355	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1100	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2238	a. Tsiningchow d.	532	1125	1838	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 | = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Births

Daughter To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crow; Son To Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Seymour

Cards have been received from two former Shanghai residents announcing the birth of a daughter to one and to the other a son. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crow, now in San Francisco, sent the pink ribbon tied cards telling of the advent of Mildred Elizabeth Crow on December 6. Mr. Crow was formerly a member of the staff of THE CHINA PRESS, later becoming business manager of the Japan Advertiser, while Mrs. Crow was manager of the Underwood Typewriter agency for Messrs. Dodwell and Company.

The other birth was that of a son born on January 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elmer Seymour, who are now in Tientsin, where Mr. Seymour is with Messrs. Fearon, Daniel and Co. He will be remembered by Shanghai "fans" as the Captain of the Champion Red Sox baseball team. He also led the league in batting.

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. Waltz—
   "Vision de Salome".....Joyce
2. One Step—
   "That Loving Rag".....Adler
3. Waltz—"Little Grey Home in the West".....Lohr
4. One Step—
   "Marine Briolette" .... Lozerro
5. Waltz—
   "In the Moonlight"....de Jong
6. One Step—"Get Out and Get Under" ..... Abrahams

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

46-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Seize German Trench At Beaumont-Hamel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We seized and consolidated a section of trench eastward of Beaumont-Hamel, taking 140 prisoners. Other prisoners were taken in a raid eastward of Loos.

We entered the enemy's trenches opposite Armentieres, killing many of the enemy.

Chinese Press Reports

Proposed changes in the Chinese Cabinet are reported as follows by the Sinwanpao which qualifies its statement by saying that nothing definite has been decided:

Finance, Liang Chi-chiao.
Home, Hsu Shi-yin.
Education, Tsai Yuan-pei.
Communications, Wang Ta-hsueh.
Agriculture and Commerce, Fan Yuan-lien.
Foreign Affairs, Wu Ting-fang.
Army, Tuan Chi-jui.
Navy, Chen Pi-kwang.

No decision regarding the Minister of Justice has been made and Tuan Chi-jui is still to be Premier.

The Koumingtang is marking time on the situation. President Li Yuan-hung, on January 10, entertained Liang Chi-chiao and Cheng Yao-tseng, the Minister of Justice, Fan Yuan-lien, the Minister for Education, Chiang Hsin-yen, member of the Upper House, said to be slated for Chief Secretary of the President and Chang Chia-hsin, editor of the China Times, an organ of Liang Chi-chiao's faction, were also present. What bearing on the political situation this dinner may have is a matter of conjecture.

The China Times reports that Liang Chi-chiao will address the sixteen political factions on January 13. He will leave Peking on January 16, for Tientsin.

Chempedak Pays Dividend

A meeting of the Directors of The Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate Ltd. was held yesterday to consider the annual accounts for the year ended October 31, 1916.

The profit on the year's working is Tls. 45,567.78.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including the sum brought into the accounts from the previous year, is Tls. 56,555.34.

Out of this two interim dividends of Tls. 0.50 per share each have been paid absorbing Tls. 25,000.00 leaving to be dealt with the sum of Tls. 31,555.34.

At the forthcoming annual meeting the directors will recommend that this sum be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
Pay a final dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share, making Tls. 1.50 for the year	12,500.00
Pay directors' fees	2,000.00
Write off buildings, roads, machinery and Furniture	2,308.45
Transfer to Reserve Fund	6,785.28
Contribution to War Funds	1,000.00
Carry forward	6,961.61
	Tls. 31,555.34

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Deny Germans' Claim Cruiser Shannon Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The Admiralty denies the German claim that the cruiser Shannon was mined and sunk off the south coast in November.

'BUFFALO BILL' DEAD

Reuter's Service

Denver, January 10.—The death has occurred of Colonel Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill."

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

EXTRACT of MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price $1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	NSG Local	Night Express R.S.	NSG Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.40	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	1.31	15.5	19.31		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	1.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.0	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.31	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.16	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.33	15.49	17.08	18.12			4.28	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.51	8.39	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	NSG Local	Night Express RS.	NSG Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.20	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.33	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.43	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.15	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			6.12	
Kunshan	9.51	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang	10.52	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.05
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.40		10.15	7.00	18.30

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

			Daily Mail				Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R.	7.55	P.M.R.	PEKING dep	8.35
	NANKING FERRY	arr.		14 1		TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	11 10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep	S.	15.50	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	S. 12.0
	TSINANFU	arr. dep.		7.56 8. 6		TSINANFU arr. dep.	2 .1 2 .31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.		12.13		PUKOW arr.	13.00
T.M.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.		17.00	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY dep.	R. 14.20
	PEKING	arr.		19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	9.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45		SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.15	7.30	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	1.00	
KIANGWAN ..dep.	..	9. 2	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	1.12		KIANGWAN ..dep.	6.24	46	10.16	12.2	14.11	15.41	17.36	20 1	
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7. 0	9. 0	11.26	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	1.20		WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.50	.40	10.40	12.5	14.35	16.05	18.00	2 .3	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..dep.		7.35	8.55	10 0			14.00			
Jessfield ..dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..dep.		8.11	9.3	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction ..dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.46*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang ..arr		9.09	10 47	12.00			15.26	17,37		
Sungkiang ..dep.		9 13	0.5	2.10			15 28	17.47		
Kashai ..dep.		10.03	11 5	13 33			16.15	18.37		
Kashing ..arr.		10 25	12 26	14 .6			16 3	19.30		
Kashing ..dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16			16 46			
Yeh Zah ..dep.	8.08	11 14	13 20	15.15			17.21			
Chang An ..dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55			
Hangchow ..arr.	10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.42			
Hangchow ..dep.	10.38	12 58	5 26	17.47			18.54			
Zah Kou ..arr.	11 00	13.09	15.45	18.16			19. 0			

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou ..dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow ..arr.					7 05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
Hangchow ..dep.					7. 5	8.40		9 33	14 40	16.35
Chang An ..dep.					8.18	9 56		11.03	15 26	17.57
Yeh Zah ..dep.					8 52	10 40		12 30	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..arr.					9 30	11.22		13 30	16.28	19.40
Kashing ..dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai ..dep.			8.0		10 05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
SungKiang ..arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16 03	17.46	
SungKiang ..dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Laugh a Junction ..dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..dep.					11 56	14.15		17 31	18 41	
Jessfield ..dep.					12.07	14 27		17 42	18.52	
Shanghai North ..arr.					12 30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7 05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.2
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	7 25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow ..... arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow ..... dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou ..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou ..... dep.		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow ..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19 00
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

NOTIFICATION

ANY male British subject between the ages of 18 and 41 inclusive who has not received from this office the Circular dated 31st December, 1916, should apply by letter or in person to the office of His Majesty's Commercial Attache, Shanghai.

It is also requested that if anyone has not yet replied to the above circular, he should do so immediately.

E. H. FRASER,
H.M. Consul-General.

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, January 11, 1917.

12367

NOTICE

THE petition of the undersigned to be released from the Guardianship of the Bassitys Minors having been heard and granted by the U. S. Court for China on December 7th, 1916, the trust funds, together with the interest thereupon, were handed over to the U. S. Court. The undersigned has no further connection whatever with the said Guardianship.

(Signed) W. Craig Martin.

Shanghai, 11th January, 1917.

12361

CHEAP SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

From the 12th to 18th Jan., 1917
Daily hours: 12 to 6 p.m.

Stamps of Chinese and Foreign Post Offices in China will be sold at specially reduced prices. Many bargains.

German P. O. in China, Watermarked:
complete, 1 cent to $2½—per set $2.80
Chinese Imperial Post:
complete, ½ cent to $5—per set $2.60
Chinese Republic, London, Overprint:
1 cent to $1—per set $0.80
Chinese Republic, 1916:
1 cent to $5—per set $0.65

Also Tsingtao, Hongkong, Macao, Chinese Commemoration of Republic, and many other varieties.

LEE FAI TONG
R. 446 Way Lok Lee (會樂里)
1st alleyway at corner of Thibet and Foochow Roads, opposite the Race Course.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

MEMBERS desiring stabling accommodation for their ponies in the New Stables, for 1917, are requested to forward their applications to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand, or may be obtained from the undersigned.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

J 12-15

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

"An Evening with Kipling"
by
MR. HENRY SCHLEE

Illustrating by Recitations from Kipling's Poems on "Empire," "War" and "Work," the identity of his ideals with those of the great Soldier.

Proceeds to go equally to Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund

(The object of which is to provide for disabled Officers and Men who have suffered in the service of their Country)

and

The B. W. W. A. Sock Department

(All the socks are sent to Shanghai Volunteers).

Tickets, $2.00 each, to be obtained from Moutrie's, Astor House Hotel, and Palace Hotel.

Programmes 20 cents.
No Collections.

12328

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

BILL SMITH

FOR COCKTAILS USE GORDON DRY GIN OTHERWISE YOUR REPUTATION AS A MIXER OF COCKTAILS WILL BE BAD

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

THE SOCIETY OF THE QUEST

THE next meeting of the above society will be held on Friday, the 12th instant, at the offices of Messrs. Lafuente & Wootten, Union Buildings, at 5.45 p.m. Meetings every Friday at the above address.

Subject:
FORGIVENESS.

12366 J 12

BON TON
17 Broadway.

HAS just received a consignment of the celebrated "GOODWIN" corsets in various sizes, back and front laced.

12360

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings
which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12** to **$2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuons daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr S.A Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.
Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: $1.00 per day and $3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffins: Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: $1.00 (cloth cover) and $0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. Chang,
Secretary.

12329

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES
Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

"MODES DE PARIS"
90F Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90F Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

12216

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
JUST ARRIVED
Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal	$22.00
Hankow " "	21.00
House Coal No. 1	15.00
House Coal No. 2	14.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1	14.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2	13.00
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEI FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.
11502

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.
Issued at 95%.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to the 13th January, 1917.

12189

PITKIN'S MARVEL OIL

Marvel Oil, thus named because of the marvelous results obtained from its use.

We secured the prescription for this Marvelous Oil from a World-Famed Doctor. And in the most severe test any remedy was ever subjected to it was found that it gave positive relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Lameness in Chest, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lame Back, Rheumatism (not inflammatory), Neuralgia, Colic, Stomach Ache, Dyspepsia, Bruises, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Ivory Poison, Chilblains, Insects' Bites, Dizziness, Headache, etc.

Should be in Everybody's Home. 30 cents per bottle at Pitkin's Show Room:—No. 73 Range Road. Manufactured by J. M. Pitkin and Co.—Newark, N. Y. Tel. No. 3255.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives.

Carpets and Rugs
MADE TO ORDER

Carpets and rugs of every description manufactured. Only Expert Workmen of Peking and Tientsin employed. Newest patterns and most artistic designs. Materials guaranteed to be of the best quality. Only the best Chinese colour, which remains ever fresh and will never fade, is used. Our goods have already established a wide reputation. Our factory is run on modern lines in every way, and we believe it is the first of its kind in Shanghai. Prices have been lowered. Foreign orders from abroad are solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
French Concession.

TO LET

SHOP to let, with electric fittings complete, small rental, good locality, good show window, premises light and airy, present tenant leaving for Europe. Apply in the first instance to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

12359 J 14

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as lady's maid or amah by Japanese, who speaks English; willing to start on small salary. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

12344 J 12

EXPERIENCED steno-typist (lady) is open for immediate engagement. Please apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

12333 J 14

WANTED, Young man open for engagement, speaks the Mandarin, Shanghai and several other Chinese dialects fluently. Has been traveling throughout China and experienced in mining, prospecting, and the general produce of China. Has knowledge of office work and a good general supervisor. Can undertake an agency or travel, and also well-connected with Chinese. Salary reasonable and good references. For particulars, please apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

12285 J 12

AN executive (American), with speciality of developing markets, desires position with foreign firm in Shanghai or outports. Sufficient knowledge of Peking and Ningpo dialects to check interpretations. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

12284 J 12

GERMAN lady, with knowledge of music and Russian, desires position as "Kindergaertnerin" or lady's help in a neutral house. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

12291

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED to give lessons in Russian by lady teacher, fully qualified and experienced. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

12351 J 18

LESSONS will be given at home, by experienced teacher, in the English and Russian languages. Translations in French and Russian also undertaken. For terms, apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS

12357 J 14

ADVERTISER, neutral, wishes to communicate with expert male shorthand teacher for Pitman's lessons; must be close by the "Ewo Stable," Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

LOST OR STOLEN

STRAYED, from 17 Carter Road, on the 10th, one mottled liver and grey pointer dog, named "Spot", small patch mange on right cheek, hair on back slightly singed, tail docked unusually short. Will finder please return to above address?

12363 J 13

STRAYED, from No. 17 Muirhead Road, on January 9, a black and white Chin dog, answering to the name of "Bobbie". Reward if necessary. Finder please return to above address.

12345 J 12

LOST. Long-haired, brown retriever dog. Answers to name "Jack," Reward. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

12322 J 14

MISCELLANEOUS

MOTOR-BOAT for hire for Chinese New Year, two bunks; especially good for shooting party. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

12356 J 13

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an experienced interpreter for established law firm. Must have good business connections. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

12362 J 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
In No. 11, large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.

10070

Young Allen Terrace No. 1
Corner Chapoo and Quinsan Roads.
TO LET, few large nicely furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Also one small room with bathroom.

12277

TO LET, well furnished front-room, with small room. Bathroom attached. Suitable married couples. With board. Also attic room. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

12350 J 14

TO LET, neutral family, furnished room, with or without board. Terms moderate. Central district. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

12338 J 17

TO LET, cosily-furnished room, with board. American family. Western district. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

12348 J 14

TO LET, Western district, in private German family, with board, a large comfortable bed-sitting-room, bathroom attached. Terms $150 per month for married couple. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

12347 J 12

TO LET, cheap, furnished room, with bath, without board. Apply 3 Astor Terrace.

12326

TO LET, two large rooms, both bathroom and verandah attached. Terms moderate. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12260 J 18

TO LET: A flat consisting of front room, verandah, back-room, and bathroom. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

12234 J 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Kaven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.

12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12248 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

SEVENTY-FIVE taels per month is bid for a small house. Detached or semi-detached, with southern exposure and garden preferred. What have you to offer? Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

12353 J 18

WANTED, on 1st of March, one small flat or four-roomed house. Particulars to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

12321 J 12

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOARD and lodgings wanted in private family by young foreigner (neutral). Please state particulars to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

12340 J 12

WANTED by a lady (French), room with bathroom attached, and board, in British family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

12220 J 12

DANCING

INSTRUCTION given in all up-to-date ball-room dancing. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

12330

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS to let, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a piano by Moutrie & Co., almost new, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

12355 J 14

FOR SALE, Buick Roadster, in good condition. Price Tls. 1,000. Owner going home. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

12342 J 13

FOR SALE: Studebaker 7-seater, with convertible top: perfect condition. Reasonable price; owner leaving Shanghai. Reply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

12343 J 13

WANTED to buy, second-hand electric motor, about 5 h.p., 200 volts. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

12332 J 12

FOR SALE, one Underwood typewriter, rebuilt machine, nearly new and in first-class condition. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

12334 J 13

FOR SALE, brand-new Winchester 12-bore automatic shot-gun. Price $85. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

12336 J 14

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

HUPMOBILE motor-car, two-seater, for sale. In excellent condition, fully equipped and with spare tire, 1916 model. Apply Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.

GRAPHITE FOR SALE. About 120 tons, offers wanted, guaranteed above 80% carbon strength, sample can be seen at our office.

BOWERN & Co.
No. 8 Museum Road.

WANTED to purchase, platform scales weighing up to 800 lbs. Must be in good order and accurate. State price and particulars to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

12364 J 12

MOTOR-CYCLES for sale, 1 N.S.U. twin, 5 h.p., Price Taels 300. 1 Peugeot, single, 2¾ h.p. Price Taels 125. For particulars, please apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

12314

WANTED, single-comb, white Leghorn pullets and yearling hens and Belgian hares. Quote lowest price. Address "Hare", care THE CHINA PRESS.

12327 J 12

FOR SALE, Ford Roadster, 1917 hood, wire wheels, demountable rims, first-class condition. Price $1,000. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

12325 J 12